THE
Engliſh Grammar:
OR,
The ENGLISH TONGUE
Reduced to Grammatical Rules:

Containing

The Four parts of Grammar:

viz.

ORTHOGRAPHIE,
ETYMOLOGY,
SYNTAX,
} PROSODY or POETRY.

Being

The eaſieſt quickeſt and moſt Authentick Method of Teaching it, by Rules and Pictures: adapted to the capacities of Children, Youth and thoſe of riper years; In Learning whereof the Engliſh Scholar may now attain the Perfection of his Mother Tongue, without the aſſiſtance of Latine; Compoſed for the uſe of all Engliſh Schools.

By *Joſeph Aickin* M. A. and Lately one of the Maſters of the *Free-School* of *London Dery.*

Expedire Gramatico, etiam ſi pauca neſciat. Quintil.
Neque enim optimi artificis eſt, omnia perſequi. Ga'en.

Licenſed *May* the 24. 1692. *Rob. Midgley.*

LONDON,
Printed by *M. B.* for the Author, and are to be ſold at his School in *Fiſher-ſtreet*, adjoyning to *Red-Lion-Square* within Kings-Gate *Holborn. Anno Dom.* 1693.

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To his Ingenious Friend Mr. *Joſ. Aickin* upon his Book Intitul'd the *Engliſh Grammar.*

PRays'd by each careful Parent for your pains:
Admir'd for the great product of your brains.
No more on Latine now our Tongue depends:
You've in this Treatiſe gain'd the mighty Ends.
Others with painful toyl the work begun:
But did not or elſe could not carry't on:
You did on their Foundation build and ſought,
And found what they neglected or forgot.
To their defects you give a large ſupply,
Which may be ſeen by the diſcerning Eye:
Great Chaucer *did at firſt the Tongue refine*
But you from all its dregs have clear'd the mine.
Wallis, and Cooper *did with* Wharton *try,*
And by degrees the Tongue did Rectifie.
But ſtill there wanted a more perfect Rule,
An Engliſh Grammar *for the Engliſh School.*
Their confus'd rubbiſh you did ſeparate
And with diſtinguiſht Forms did Regulate.
To praiſe it more, were to enhanſe the Book:
Who would it's Vertues know, within muſt look.

S. H.

The PREFACE.

To the School-masters of the Englis Tongue and other Candid Readers.

Gentlemen,

THE daily obstructions and difficulti that occur in teaching and Learni our Mother Tongue, proceed from t want of an English Grammar, by Law est bliſh'd, the Standard of education, as in oth Tongues; For no Tongue can be acquir without Grammatical rules; since then all oth Tongues, and Languages are taught by Gram mar, why ought not the English Tongue to taught so too. Imitation will never do it, und twenty years; I have known some Foreigners w have been longer in learning to speak English a yet are far from it: the not learning by Gra mar, is the true cause. Hence it cometh, th Children go ten or eleven years or more to Scho and yet do not attain the Perfection of the En lish Tongue: Nay some scarce learn to read a write well in that time: but are forced at leng to go to Latin Schools to attain its perfection: a sooner become masters of the Latine, than their o Tongue. The want of such a Grammar, whi ought to be the standard of the English Tongue,

the cauſe of all this: for moſt Schoolmaſters, not having the advantages of knowing the beſt methods of teaching: and ſo following their own fancies, for want of an approved Method, make the buſineſs of teaching and learning an Herculean Labor. For the remedy of ſuch inconveniences and needleſs expence of time, I lay my Grammar at your feet: For Youth being the hope of the preſent and the ſupport of the future age: we ought to make it our grand concern to transmit Learning to them in the beſt and eaſieſt Methods. Gentlemen? it were to be deſired that all learning were to be taught in our Mother Tongue; then Youth might not only imbibe the inferior Sciences, but even Philoſophy, Divinity, and Law in their tender years, and might be ſerviceable in Church and State ſooner than they can now attain to the knowledge of the Tongues. Were it come to this paſs, Engliſh School maſters would be held in greater veneration, and their Livelyhoods much augmented. But this good can never be expected till by your particular care and Induſtry, Engliſh tearmes, proper for all Sciences be invented, till the vulgar prejudice of the difficulty of Learning it, be by your eaſie Methods taken away: till it be found that the Engliſh Tongue is copious enough of it ſelf, to expreſs every thing and notion; but more chiefly till people do ſee that it may be perfectly acquired, without being beholden to the Latine: which makes moſt people ſo fond thereof: whereas in reality the Engliſh Tongue is far more copious than it. Beſides it is the eaſieſt tongue to be taught and

The PREFACE.

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learned in the world; for the Grammatical part of it, may be reduced to a very ſmall volume: and it may be improv'd far beyond the Latine, Greek or French: it being very fertile and fit for compoſitions. There is no difficulty at all in the parts of ſpeech, for Nouns have for the moſt part but two endings, to diſtinguiſh their Numbers: there are but two genders. Verbs have but two endings; and but few irregular; all the moods are expreſs'd by eight particles, the tenſes by fourteen ſigns: the formation of the paſſive voice is made by the auxiliary verb, am; ſo that the whole Etymological part of the Grammar, is a very ſhort and compendious buſſineſs. Which part of the Latine Grammar requireth a hundred times more variations: not to ſpeak of the Syntax, which in the Engliſh Tongue is abſolved in three eaſie Rules, and all the reſt depends on the Prepoſitions. Whereas the Latine Syntax requires a large Volume of Rules, beſides exceptions. As for Proſody, it is the eaſieſt task of all, for there is no labour at all in the quantities of Syllables, as in the Latine and Greek: for though we have more kinds of verſes, than any other Tongue, yet the myſtery of verſification is facile and almoſt at every Poets own diſcretion: our Poetry nevertheleſs is excellent and lofty and inferiour to none. It is therefore to be admired at, that Engliſhmen as well as ſtrangers ſhould account the Engliſh Tongue intricat and difficile; and that they ſhould think that it cannot be reduced to Grammatical Rules: when there are ſo many learned treatiſes

of

of this nature both in Latine, Dutch and Engliſh Extant: though none of them I confeß are fit for the Engliſh Schools. Brethren? it is abſolutely neceſſary for perfecting youth in the Engliſh Tongue to teach them the Etymological, Syntactical and Proſodical Parts of the Tongue. It is not reading of Engliſh or a fair hand-writing that makes a good Engliſh Scholar: to be able to read, write and endite all things in apt and proper terms, and to expreſſe their mind in verſe, is the main. Now theſe defects in our Engliſh Schools occaſioneth Parents ſending their Children to Latine Schools, to learn the Latine Accidence, an improper remedy for this exigence: which is a great diſcredit to you, a great loß of time to Children, and a needleß expence of money to their Parents. For moſt commonly it happens, while children continue at Latine Schools, they forget much of there Engliſh, and are neceſſitated to return to your Schools agen to recover their reading and writing; to prevent and remedy theſe inconveniences I have compoſed this Engliſh Grammar: in learning whereof Youth may attain to the perfection of the Engliſh Tongue without being oblig'd to go to Lattin-Schools; and as the learning of the Latine Grammar has bin hitherto accounted a great help to perfect youth in Engliſh, ſo now the learning of this Engliſh Grammar will be a great advantage to Children, toward the attaining of the Lattin Tongue: which will be a great eaſe to the Maſters of the Latine and Greek Tongues: for Children not being maſters of their mother Tongue

are not fit to learn any other. And becauſe the ordinary methods of teaching Children to ſpell and read are ſo intricate and tedious, I have therefore given you a large treatiſe of Orthography, and according to the opinion of the beſt Grammarians, I have reduced it to a Grammatical method: as near as the nature of the matter would permit; for indeed the Orthographical part of the Engliſh Tongue is the moſt difficile; There are many defects in the Orthographical part of the Tongue: for the number of Characters, are not ſufficient to expreſs the ſeveral articulat ſounds, we have, as may appear by the ſeveral ſounds of the vowel a *as in* can, cane, call, man, *&c.* o *likewiſe hath ſeveral different ſounds, as in* god, roll, come, *&c.* g *hath two different ſounds as in* get *and* generation: t *hate two as in* time *and* nation, c *hath two, as in* cenſure *and* came. *Beſides cuſtom hath obtained ſo far upon us, that we are forced to ſpell words according to the idiom of the Tongue, from whence they are borrowed: nay and moſt commonly we are forc't to pronounce theſe words contrary to the genious of our Tongue; Beſides as our Alphabet is defective, ſo likewiſe it is Superfluous, for either* c *or* k *are needleſs.* Ph *ſounds the ſame with* f. q *might as well be expreſt by* cw *ſince we are forced to add u after q to aſiſt it.* cs *might ſound* x. ts z. g *and j are two letters of the ſame ſound, whereas the one viz.* g. *might alwayes expreſſe the ſound of* g *in* get: *and the other viz.* j *the ſound of* g *in generation and* j *in Jeſus its natural ſound:* w *indeed*

deed is a neat connexion of two ſingle uu's: but the ſound might aſwell be expreſſed by two ſingle uu's. Y might aſwell be expreſs'd by i vowel: when it is taken for a vowel. It would be a great eaſe to Children, if all the Letters were named from their proper force and ſound. But a ſudden remedy thereof, is not to be expected. Beſides the general way of teaching Children to ſpell, by ſpelling Books wherein the Syllables of words are divided by Hyphens is neither a ſure nor profitable way. For as it is impoſſible to learn a Tongue by imitation, under twenty years converſation: ſo it is as impoſſible to teach Children to ſpell true in any conſiderable time; indeed Children may learn and acquire a volubility and plyableneſs of Tongue thereby, but this they may acquire in any other Book aſwell: which is all the advantage I ever found in teaching of children accordin to thoſe ſpelling books; he that does not beleive this, let him make an experiment of the ſame, and if when he puts another into their hand to ſpell words without this help of the Hyphen, he findes them any thing profite beſides the plyableneſs of their Tongue, I will owne my error, and hereafter follow that method: it is a great eaſe to the Maſter indeed, but little profit to the Scholar. Imitation is no ſure nor profitable way of teaching: whatever the Author of a very late ſpelling Book affirms; though I have not been ſo long in the world, as he ſays he has made a conſiderable figure in it, yet I can out of my own little experience avouch the contrary: but I perceive for

all

all his being ſo long in the eye of England, he may be deceived and in an error ſtill: to think that it lyes in his power to take e final *from a matter of three or four hundred words, viz. to write buckle, bundle, fudle, pudle trouble, buckl, bundl, fudl, pudl, troubl, &c. and at the ſame time to be more favourable to many words of the ſame nature, which might as well have ſpared it. In my opinion it does not lye in any one School-Maſters power to clip the Kings Engliſh. Again I find, that his Engliſh ears may be deceived in the ſound of* ti, *before a vowel, for I fain would know whether* ti *in nation, do not ſound liker* ſi, *than* ti *in quantity. His obſervations of the miſtakes of other School-maſters are falſe: for he ſays we are taught to ſpell Ab-ra-ham and to pronounce it A-bra-ham, whereas if he look into Mr.* Youngs *ſpelling-book, he may ſee the quite contrary. Beſides he ſays we make two ſyllables of Ba-al, and yet pronounce it Bawl: but as his obſervation of the ſpelling of it is falſe, ſo his ears are miſtaken in its ſound, for there is not the leaſt ſound of* w *in it. Theſe are ſome of his uſefull obſervations in Orthography; perhaps he may have met with ſome of theſe peccadillos in Womens-Schools, where I ſuppoſe he is more converſant than in Men's. I had not been ſo particular with him, but that I look upon theſe his obſervations, as ſo many Reflections on the whole profeſſion: thinking to get reputation and Scholars by the ſame.*

Now

The PREFACE.

Now it remaineth to give you an account of the Parts of this Grammar and the method of teaching Children according to Gramatical Rules. In Orthography, the first thing we ought to teach, is the Names and Shapes of the Letters; then their several Sounds or force: Now to intice Children to learn the Letters, I have given them in the sixteenth Page a symbolical Alphabet, for nothing does please ingenious Children more than Pictures: and it is adapted to the English Pronounciation as near as the nature of the thing would permit: and I have given you likewise a large gramatical, Physical treatise of the formation of the sounds of the Letters: and have reduced the whole to such methodical Rules, that it will be a very easie task to masters to teach Children accordingly.

This method is of great use both to foreigners, who find great difficulty in pronouncing the Letters, according to our English pronounciation: for the great obstruction that hinders foreigners from learning our Tongue, depends upon the difference of the Sounds: which these Tables will remedy, by causing them to apply their voice to the several instruments of Speech: and from thence will flow the genuine sounds of the Letters: and to our own Countrymen, who have any imperfection in their pronounciation. These Rules may likewise be improv'd to the education of those who are either naturally or accidentally dumb: provided their organs of speech be good: for the learned Dr. Wallis *in preface to his English Grammar affirmes that he has taught two such to Read, Write, and to understand*

derſtand what they read and writ. When Children are maſters of the Alphabets, then it is neceſſary to teach them Syllabication: to effect, which: you muſt teach them the difference of the vowels & conſonants, dipthongs being double vowels, for all ſyllables are compoſed of ſuch, and conſidering the defect of tables of ſyllables in all Spelling-Books, I have ſet down many large Tables, one whereof contains near 1360 Syllables, which you muſt cauſe the children to learn perfectly: and then teach them the Table of monaſyllables, and I have added an Alphabetical Table of words illuſtrated by their pictures: to imprint the true notion of reading ſuch Syllables: let the Children be able to ſound the force of every ſyllable, without firſt ſaying the Letters of it over, before you take them out of this part: then teach them the treatiſe of the dipthongs and their true ſounds in words; now to teach them to ſpell or divide Polyſyllables, you muſt do thus: ſince they can ſound any ſyllable without naming the Letters: take your pointer or pen, & place it on the laſt letter of the ſyllable in a word of two ſyllables, and make him ſound that Syllable and ſo the laſt ſyllable likewiſe, and tell him the Rule by word of mouth for dividing of the ſyllables: as for example in the word Kingdom: put your pointer to g and tell them, when two Conſonants are in the midle of a word, the firſt conſonant belongs to the firſt ſyllable and the other to the laſt ſyllable: and ſo in all other words follow the ſame method: and you'l find that Children will ſoon eaſe you of the trouble of pointing to them: and this will be a

thou-

thouſand times an eaſier and quicker Rule, then teaching them to go over tables of words divided by Hyphens: it is the Maſters care that muſt inculcat the true method of ſpelling: and that children may be able to read without ſpelling, I have added two long Tables of Polyſyllables, a Table of words illuſtrated by their Pictures, to imprint the true notion of Reading in their memorys and underſtandings; for the very looking upon the thing Pictured, ſuggeſting the name of the thing, doth tell children how the word is to be read: for I have found it many times a hard task, to bring children to read, who nevertheleſs could ſpell to admiration. When Children begin to read, put any Engliſh author in their hands; there are ſo many Books fit for this purpoſe that I need not preſcribe rules to any: but Hiſtories and Romances pleaſe Children moſt, and ſtill in hearing of them read, have recourſe to the Rules, till they become maſters of ſpelling: and when they read indifferent well, put them to learn all the criticiſms in the Orthographycal part of the Grammar: ſo likewiſe, when you enter a Boy into your School, who can read indifferently well, let him begin to learn the Rules of Orthography: which are many and abſolutely neceſſary for perfecting Boys in reading of Engliſh. When children are perfect in this part of of the Grammar, then it is neceſſary to enter them into the ſecond part of the Grammar, to teach them the rules of Etymology, Syntax and Proſody; for how can Boys make good Engliſh, if they do not Know the parts of Speech, the rules of joyning words together, and

the true manner of accenting words. None can read intelligibly, who are ignorant of Prosody: Nor can understand any Book in verse without this knowledge: To perfect Boys in these parts, it is necessary first to give them a subject: as for example to make an amplification on Learning or on God, on Virtue, or Religion, &c. *and when the Boy has writ his amplification, the Master must take his pen and correct the faults in Orthography, Etymology* &c. *next they must be taught to write Epistles or Letters,* viz. *to their Fathers, Mothers or Relations* &c. *till they can endite and write ornat, elegant and Eloquent English. Then it remains, to teach them Poetry or versification and so likewise to give them a subject to exercise their Poetical veins on, till they be able to make Verses readily. Now Gentlemen, this in my opinion, is the right method of teaching the English Tongue: but I am very willing to hear of it's being improved by a more Ingenious Hand: in the mean time take this my weak endeavour in good part: for whether you approve or condemn my Grammar, it was neither ambition nor lucre, but meerly the Publick good that prompted me to compose it; and so I bid you heartily Farewell.*

ORTHO-

ORTHOGRAPHY,

The firſt part of Grammar, teacheth to write Words with proper and fit Letters.

The Alphabet.

Capital Letters.	*Small Letters.*	*Their ſounds or force.*
A	a	ae *or* oe
B	b	bee
C	c	ſee *or* kae
D	d	dae
E	e	i *ſhort*
F	f	ef *or* fae
G	g	gee *as in* get
H	h	eh *or* hae
I	i	ei *or* ee
J	j	gee *as in* generati-
K	k	kae on
L	l	el *or* lae
M	m	em *or* mae
N	n	en *or* nae
O	o	o
P	p	pee *or* ap
Q	q	keu *or* cw
R	r	er *or* rae
S	ſ	es *or* ſae
T	t	tee *or* et
U	u	eu *or* oo
V	v	vae
W	w	uu
X	x	ecks
Y	y	iee *or* ie
Z	z	sd

The

ALmighty God, creator of all things, who haſt given me a being, and by thy Fatherly care haſt ſupported me hitherto, through the dangers of my Infancy: continue thy wonderfull protection and preſerve me from all Bodily dangers, of Sickneſs or miſchance. Enlighten my Soul with Knowledge both of Divine and human things; that as I grow in Stature, ſo I may grow in Favour with thee and Man. Preſerve me out of evil Company and forgive the ſins of my Youth. Bleſs my Parents Relations and Superiors and all who have a charge over me; and all I beg through the merits of Chriſt my Saviour: In whoſe holy Name & words I conclude my imperfect prayers, as he hath taught me to ſay

OUR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily Bread; and forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us; and lead us not into Temptation; but deliver us from Evil. *Amen.*

THE

THE
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The School-Maſter and Scholar.

MY Child: your Parents have deſired me, to teach you the Engliſh-Tongue. For though you can ſpeak Engliſh already; yet you are not an Engliſh Scholar, till you can read, write, and ſpeak Engliſh truly.

Reading, is the pronouncing, with an audible voice, or ſilently to your ſelf, the Sounds of Letters, Syllables, words and

Sentences, either printed or written in Books or looſe papers.

Writing, is the delineating or picturing theſe, when they are printed or written in Books; or conceiv'd by the underſtanding; or when they are pronounced diſtinctly and articulatly by the mouth: which is Speaking. For the attaining of theſe, you muſt attend unto my following Rules and inſtructions.

CHAP. 1. *Of Letters in general.*

LEtters compoſe Syllables: Syllables words: words, Sentences: and Sentences make Orations or Books. Wherefore you muſt firſt learn the Letters, whoſe number in the Engliſh Tongue, do commonly amount to twenty ſix, thus pictured.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

all which differ in their names, Shapes, and ſounds. Five whereof thus pictur'd, *a e i o u* are call'd *Vowels*: which are the original of all ſounds. The *Conſonants* are twenty one, thus pictured.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

and borrow part of their ſounds from the vowels, and may rather be counted Syllables then Letters.

A *Letter* is taken either, for a Sound and is defined to be, an indiviſible modification

fication of the breath, formed by the ſimple motion of the particular inſtruments of Speech; or is taken for a character, and is defined, a picture expreſſing the articulat modification of the breath.

There ought to be as many characters in the Engliſh Tongue, as there are Sounds, but though we have thirty two articulat Sounds, yet we have only twenty ſix *letters*: by what reaſon, it were not eaſie for me, in this ſhort compend to ſhew thee; only I do tell thee, that beſides the twenty ſix uſual Sounds, of the Letters; *a* hath two other ſownds, as in *can call*; and *i* hath one as in *Six*; *o* hath two as in *God*, *roll*; and *u* one as in *cut*; as appears by my following Table, annexed to the doctrine of the vowels: now there being no Proper characters determined for theſe ſounds: cauſeth many inconveniences. Beſides many of the twenty ſix Letters are Superfluous, for either *c* or *k* are ſuperfluous; *x* might be as well expreſſed by *ks*: and *kw* might expreſs *q*, eſpecially ſince we are forc'd to add *u* vowel after it, for the better pronouncing its Sound. *g* and *j* have the ſame Sound. It were more natural and eaſie for Children to learn to ſpell, if all the letters were named from their force. It is very ridiculos to ſay. *ſee a you e, cave.*

je double u, Jew. ach e uzzard, hazzard, &c. Our Letters were more intelligible, if pronounc'd thus.

A bee c (ka or ſee) dee e ef ge (as in get) he i jee ka el em en o pee q (kw or cw) ar es tee u ve we ex ye ye ez.

The chief inſtruments in framing theſe *Letters*, and perfecting Speech, are the Lungs, the windpipe and the Larynx, and the *aſpera arteria:* as likewiſe the tongue, noſtrils and lips: the throat, palat and teeth.

The breath or inſpired air, being blowed out by the lungs through the *aſpera arteria*, is the ſubject matter of Speech. The lungs in ſpeaking, as the bellows in the Organs, cauſeth the ſound: for the lungs being opened like a pair of bellows, ſuck in the air, and by contracting the lungs agen, the air is expelled, and ſo the ſound is made. Thus, as the windpipe is ſhorter or longer, narrower or broader, like the tube in wind-Muſick, the Sound is made Shriller or flatter, higher or lower. But the tongue and lips being applyed to the reſt of the organs, like the Fingers to the holes of the Flagellet, are the more immediate inſtruments of the different ſounds.

A *vowel*, is a full and perfect Sound made by a free and open emiſſion of the breath.

breath. There are eight of theſe ſounds commonly, but we have only five Characters for them, as, *a e i o u*, becauſe the number of the vowels was never yet determined. We write the ſecond Letter of theſe three words, *can cane call* with the ſame character; though there be as great difference betwixt theſe three ſounds of *a*, as there is betwixt the ſound of *a* and the reſt of the vowles. So in *o* as in *rod, rode, roll, ranſom*, in which words *o* hath four different ſounds: nay ſometimes the ſame ſounds are written with more characters as in *call, caul, crawl.*

For thy better underſtanding the Letters, I will teach thee likewiſe the nature of a conſonant. A conſonant is framed by the daſhing together of the inſtruments of Speech which ſtop the breath: therefore the number of the conſonants, ought to be according to the divers configurations of the inſtruments which ſtop the breath; hence the conſonants are divided into four kinds: Semi-vowels, Aſpirats, Semi-mutes, and Mutes. The Semi-vowels and Aſpirats, are formed in the ſame ſeat, by a partial interception of the inſpired air: but the Aſpirats are pronounced with a greater force: there are eight half-vowels. *f l m n r s x z.* all which begin their ſound with *e.*

The half-dumb Letters are made by the total intereception of the Breath, being always pronounced with a ſhrill or loud voice. The dumb letters are ſo formed, only differing thus, that they are ſounded with a lowder voice. They are called dumb letters, becauſe they borrow the vowel *e* at the end of their ſound, to help their pronuntiation *b c d g p q t.*

CAP. 2. *Of the Sound of the Letters.*

ALL Nations have ſome difference in the pronunciation of their Letters. The Germans draw-back the pronunciation to the hinder part of the mouth, and bottom of the throat; hence it cometh, that they ſpeak more ſtrongly and robuſtly. The French form all nearer the palat, and do not open their jaws much: hence it happens, that their pronunciation is not ſo diſtinct, and as it were confuſed with a mixt muttering. The Italians and Spaniards ſpeak ſlowly and protract their Sounds. The Engliſh move forward their whole pronunciation to the fore-part of their mouth: hence the ſound is more diſtinct.

The ſounds of the Letters depending upon theſe five Inſtruments of Speech, *viz.* the Throat, the Tongue, the Palat, Teeth

Teeth and Lips, I divide the whole Alphabet into five kinds, *viz.*

Gutturals	(5)	a e i o u The five Vowels.
Linguals	(5)	d l n r t.
Palatals	(4)	k q x y.
Dentals	(6)	c g j h s z.
Labials	(6)	b f m p v w.

Having thus placed the Letters in their order, I will now (by the assistance of Almighty God) teach thee how to apply thy voice, to these several Organs, so that thou maist easily find out the natural sound of every Letter ; which Method will so imprint the true sounds of the Letters in thy Memory, that thou canst never forget them : but thou must diligently attend to my following Rules : and according to the aforesaid division, I will first teach thee the sounds of the Vowels : which are called Gutturals, because the throat is most affected in their pronunciation.

Though we have but five Characters (as I told you before) yet there are nine articulat sounds of the Vowels: all which sounds are formed by the Throat principally, the Pallat, Lips and Tongue likewise contributing in some manner to their pronunciation. The Vowels which have no Characters properly assign'd to them, I

will ſet down in a Table, after I have taught thee the ſounds of thoſe five Characteriz'd Vowels.

Sect. 1. *of the five Vowels.*

A	a	Breath with an audible Voice, through your mouth open, moving the middle of your tongue to your palat, as *Cane.*
E	e	Breath with an audible Voice, moving the extreme part of your tongue gently to your palat, as *me, be.*
I	i	Breath with an audible Voice, moving the middle of your tongue fiercely to your palat, as *find, bind.*
O	o	Breath with an audible Voice, through your lips drawn round, *foe, ſo.*
U	u	Breath with an audible Voice, through your lips drawn pretty cloſe, as *muſe, tune, mute.*

The ſounds of the four Vowels which borrow their Characters, are expreſsed in the following Table.

Table

Table.

a	e	cane	i	ei	find	u	eu	ſpue
a	au	call	i	ee	ſin			
a	o	man	or as in			or as in		
or as in			o	a	god	u	o	cut
e	i	be	o	ou	roll			
e	a	men	o	oo	bode			

Sect. 2. *of the Linguals.*

D d Move the tip of your Tongue to the roots of your upper teeth, ending with *ee*, as *dead*.

L l Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue to your upper gums, as *Lord*.

N n Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue to your upper teeth, as *name*,

R r Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue quivering to the middle part of your palat, as *robe*.

T t Move your Tongue to the roots of your upper teeth very cloſe, and open your Tongue from thence with your breath ſounding *i*, as *to*.

Sect.

Sect. 3. *of the Dentals.*

C	c	Breath with an audible Voice through your teeth a little open, moving your tongue towards them ſounding *ee*, as *Cicero.*
G	g	Breath through your teeth ſhut and lips open, moving the root of your tongue, to the middle of your palat, ending with *e*, as *God.*
I	i	Breath through your teeth pretty cloſe, moving your tongue fiercely to your palat and ſound *e*, as *James.*
H	h	Sound *e* ſhutting your teeth cloſe, and move the middle of your tongue to your Palat, as *hall.*
S	s	Sound *e* through your teeth ſhut and your lips open, moving your tongue to the root of your upper teeth, as *ſend.*
Z	z	Sound *i* through your teeth ſhut very cloſe, moving the tip of your tongue to your under teeth, as *zeal.*

Sect. 4. *of the Lip-Letters.*

B	b	Breath ſo ſtrongly as to open your lips ſounding *ee*, as *bad.*

F f Sound *e* and make your breath open your lips, as *for.*

M m Sound *e* Shutting your lips close, your breath going through your nostrils, as *man.*

P p Cause your breath to open your lips: your under lip moving fiercely and sounding *e*, as *pen.*

V v Move your under lip to your upper teeth, and breath through the vacuity, sounding *a* as *vaine.*

W w Move the extreme parts of both your lips drawn pretty close and sound two *uu*'s as *word.*

Sect. 5 *of the Palatals.*

K k Move the middle of your Tongue close to your palat and sound *a*, with an audible Voice, as *keep.*

Q q Move the middle of your tongue close to your palat, and sound *u*, with an audible Voice, as *quick.*

X x Move the middle of your tongue forward to your upper gums, sounding *e*, first, through your upper teeth, as *ax.*

Y y Move your tongue to the middle of your Palat and make your breath open your lips, sounding *i*, as *you.*

Sect.

Sect. 6. of other Sounds of 4 Consonants.

There is little or no difficulty in th pronunciation of the Consonants, for a Nations sound them alike, especially, *b d f j k l m n p q r ſ v w x z*. There is nevertheleſs some difference in the pronouncing o theſe, *c g t y*: concerning whoſe sound tak notice of the following obſervations.

1. C, before, *e*, *i*, *y*. sounds like *s*, as i *certain*, *circuit*, *clemency*.
2. C, before *a*, *o*, *u*. sounds like *k*, as *ca*
3. G, before *e*, *i*, *y*. moſt commonly is pro nounced like *j* conſonant. as *generation*, *r gion*, *gybe*, except in theſe following wherein it retains its own sound, as *gi forgive*, *forget*, *beget*, *begin*, *together*, & alſo in *anger*, *hunger*, *linger*, *Ghoſt*, *Gaſber*
4. T, before *i*, when another vowel follow eth, sounds like, *s*, as *Nation*, *Potion*, *M ditation*. Except in *queſtion*, *mixtion*, *co buſtion*, *fuſtian*, and if it follow *s*, or it retains its proper sound.
5. Y, is sometimes taken for a vowel, an ſerves in the place of *i*, as in *mercy*, *me cie*. *pity*, *pitie*. Before *a*, *e*, *o*, it is a conſo nant, but after them a vowel. And found as *ai*, *ei*, *oi*. as *yard*, *yellow*, *young*, *bay*. &

Sect

Sect. 7. of e *final, or* e *mute.*

A ſingle *e* in the end of words ſounds nothing, and is called dumb *e*: as in *make, have, one, wine, take, &c.* except in the demonſtrative Article, *The*, and in ſome proper names as, *Phœbe, Penelope.* For, *he, ſhe, be, we, me, &c.* were better written, *ſhee, hee, bee, wee, mee.* I believe the original of writing this Letter *e* in the end of a word, to have been becauſe, of old it was pronounced, but obſcurely, and ſo the words which are now monoſyllables, as *one, wine, take*, were of old diſſyllables and divided thus, *o-ne, wi-ne, ta-ke* : of old *e* was written after many words, wherein that *e* is omitted now, as *darke, marke, ſelfe, waite, leafe* : for here it could not be added to produce the ſyllable, becauſe they are all long, which is the chief reaſon of its uſe now : and therefore it muſt have been added as making another Syllable : thus, *dar-ke, mar-ke, Sel-fe.* So in *have, crave, live, dove*; but although that *e* final be not ſounded, yet it is not altogether uſeleſs. For 1. it is the ſign of a vowel made long, as in *bate, mate, hate, file, wile, mile* whereas *mat, bat, hat, fil, mil, wil* are ſhort. 2. It mollifies the ſound of the Letters, *c g & th.*

which

which otherwiſe muſt be pronounced with a force: as *huge*, *ſince*, *breathe*, *ſeethe*, *wreathe* which otherwiſe muſt be pronounced, *hug*, *ſink*, *breath*, *ſeeth*. *e* is very ſeldom found dumb or quieſcent in the middle of a word if it had not been belonging to the original word as in *changeable*, *endeavement*, *commencement*. Now it is not pronounced in theſe words, yet it has been as in *commandement*. In *changeable* it is divided thus, *change-able* or *chan-geable*. When the following ſyllable begins with a vowel, *e* is moſt commonly omitted as in *give*, *giving*, *love*, *loving*, *have*, *having*, *dance*, *danceth*, &c.

E after *l* joyned to another conſonant is retained, as *candle*, *handle*, *title*, *fiddle*, *wrangle*, *poſſible*, *legible*, in which words it ſerves for no uſe; but in *idle*, *trifle*, *title*, *fable*, *table*, *able*, *noble*, it is the ſign of the preceeding vowels being long. Though *wild*, *child*, *mild* are better without *e*.

CAP. 3. *Of the Characters or ſhapes of the Letters.*

THe next thing to be diſcuſsed, is the ſeveral characters, or ſhapes uſed for expreſſing theſe ſounds; which in the Engliſh Tongue, amount to one hundred and fifty eight, both Capital and ſmall pictured thus.

A Table of all the uſuall ſorts of Letters.

The Capital Roman Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

The ſmall Roman Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ
s t u v w x y z.

The Capital Italick Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

The ſmall Italick Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t
u v w x y z.

The Capital Engliſh Letters.

𝔄 𝔅 ℭ 𝔇 𝔈 𝔉 𝔊 ℌ ℑ 𝔎 𝔏 𝔐 𝔑 𝔒
𝔓 𝔔 ℜ 𝔖 𝔗 𝔘 𝔙 𝔚 𝔛 𝔜 ℨ.

The ſmall Engliſh Letters.

𝔞 𝔟 𝔠 𝔡 𝔢 𝔣 𝔤 𝔥 𝔦 𝔧 𝔨 𝔩 𝔪 𝔫 𝔬 𝔭 𝔮 𝔯 𝔰 𝔰
𝔱 𝔲 𝔳 𝔴 𝔵 𝔶 𝔷.

a e i o u. vowels.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t u w x y z.
21 conſonants.

double conſonants. ﬀ ﬃ ﬄ ﬁ ﬂ ſh ſt.

For

For the better inculcating of the names and ſhapes of the Letters into childrens memories, and underſtandings, inſtead of keeping them half a year in the *A, b, c*, teach them the Letters not in Alphabetical order altogether, but as they are mixed in Syllables, words and Sentences: for many children can ſay the Letters by rote, who in the mean time know not one of the Letters by their ſhapes: therefore you muſt take particular notice of the difference of the ſhapes of the Letters: for many of the Letters are almoſt alike. We muſt take a great care not to baulk children in the Letters, for what errors they imbibe now, are not to be waſhed away eaſily. I deſire you to try (in going over theſe following ſentences) whether you know all your Letters; for if you have not perfectly learned all your Letters and conceived them in your underſtanding aright: you muſt learn my Symbolical Alphabet; for to help your memory to retain their names and figures.

But firſt let me hear thee ſay over the Letters, as they are mixed in theſe Sentences.

I will fear God, honour the King, and my Parents; I will love all good People, my acquaintances and zealous Benefactors: knowing that God commands me exactly ſo to do. Amen.

What doth the *Crow* Croak?		á A á	ae	Wh
What maketh Honey?		b B b	bee	Wh Ca
What's like the Half-Moon?		c C c	ſee	Wha *thic*
What ſaith the Child?		d D d	dae	Wha *Cuc*
How doth the Infant cry?		é E ê		low *Do*
How doth the Wind blow?		f F f	fee	low *Ser*
What doth the Ploughman cry		g G g	gee	Wh *hri*
What doth the Mouth breath?		h H h	ha	How *O*
What do we ſee with?		i I i	eye	Wha fe
How doth the *Duck* quake?		k K k	kae	Wh
What is Cloth Meaſured with.		l L l	ell	How *A*
How doth the *Bear* grumble?		m Mm	mun	Wha *H*

What layeth Eggs?		nNn	hen
What doth the Carter cry?		oOo	
What doth the *Chicken* peep?		pPp	pee
What doth the *Cuckow* ſing?		qQq	keu, cu
How doth the *Dog* grin?		rRr	er
How doth the *Serpent* hiſs?		sSs	es
What's like *Chriſt*'s Croſs?		tTt	tee
How doth the *Owl* hoot?		uUu	ou
What's *French* for yea?		wWw	wee
What cutteth Wood?		xXx	ax
How doth the *Aſs* bray?		yYy	jie
What ſaith the *Horſe-Fly*?		zZz	sd

n unhappy Boy makes a good man.
fter Meat Muſtard.
fool and his money is ſoon parted.
etter fed than taught.
ike Maſter like Man.

The LORD's Prayer.

OUr Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy Kingdom come; thy will done in Earth as it is in Heaven; give us his day our dayly bread; and forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs gainſt us; and lead us not into Temptation; ut deliver us from evil. Amen.

The CREED,

I Believe in God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and Earth, nd in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our ord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, uffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was cruified, dead and buryed; he deſcended into Hell, the third day he roſe gain from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſiteth on the right and of God the Father Almighty, from hence he ſhall come to judge both the uick and the dead; I believe in the

n unhappy Boy makes a good man.
fter Meat Muſtard.
fool and his money is ſoon parted.
etter fed than taught.
like Maſter like Man.

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The CREED,

I Believe in God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and Earth, nd in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our ord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, uffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buryed; he deſcended into Hell, the third day he roſe gain from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſiteth on the right and of God the Father Almighty, from hence he ſhall come to judge both the uick and the dead; I believe in the

Holy Ghoſt, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveneſs of Sins, the Reſurrection of the Body, and the Life Everlaſting. *Amen.*

CHAP. 4. *Of Syllables.*

A *Syllable* is the force of one or more Letters ſounded together in a diſtinct moment of the breath. If there be but one Letter in the Syllable, it is a vowel: if more then there is a vowel & a conſonant or more conſonants joyned together; and yet in Engliſh a Syllable never exceeds eight conſonants as in *Strength'n*, where the vowel *e* is not ſounded. One vowel or dipthong may be made a Syllable: becauſe the ſounds are perfect & plain. On the other hand, a conſonant without a vowel or dipthong cannot make a Syllable as in, *ſng. plck. gd.* but in adding a vowell to each they become Syllables *Sing*, *pluck*, *Go*.

Vowels and Conſonants joyned together make Syllables. The five *Vowels* together with the Greek vowel *y*, in this following Table make near 230 Syllables; firſt by putting the vowels before the conſonants, and then after them. You muſt take notice that *y* is ſometimes taken for the vowel

eſpe

especially in the end of a word, seldom in the middle, except in words derived from the Greek, as *Apocrypha*, *Analysis*. Observe also that some Syllables in the following Tables, are never used in the English Tongue.

The first Table of Ease Syllables.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ah	eh	ih	oh	uh	ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
aj	ej	ij	oj	uj	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
al	el	il	ol	ul	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
am	em	im	om	um	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
an	en	in	on	un	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
ap	ep	ip	op	up	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
aq	eq	iq	oq	uq	qua	que	qui	quo	quu	quy
ar	er	ir	or	ur	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
as	es	is	os	us	ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu	ſy
at	et	it	ot	ut	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
au	eu	iu	ou	uu	ua	ue	ui	uo	uu	uy
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
aw	ew	iw	ow	uw	wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
ay	ey	iy	oy	uy	ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	yy
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Before thouleave this Table, be ſure thou canſt ſpell every Syllable and ſound the force of every Letter; for this Table is the true ground of all ſpelling likewiſe thou muſt pronounce every ſyllable without ſpelling it.

The Second Table of Syllables.

ab ba,	eb be,	ib bi,	ob bo,	ub bu,	by.
ac ca,	ec ce,	ic ci,	oc co,	uc cu,	cy.
ad da,	ed de,	id di,	od do,	ud du,	dy.
af fa,	ef fe,	if fi,	of fo,	uf fu,	fy.
ag ga,	eg ge,	ig gi,	og go,	ug gu,	gy.
ai ja,	ei je,	ij ji,	oi jo,	ui ju,	jy.
ah ha,	eh he,	ih hi,	oh ho,	uh hu,	hy.
ak ka,	ek ke,	ik ki,	ok ko,	uk ku,	ky.
al la,	el le,	il li,	ol lo,	ul lu,	ly.
am ma,	em me,	im mi,	om mo,	um mu,	my.
an na,	en ne,	in ni,	on no,	un nu,	ny.
ap pa,	ep pe,	ip pi,	op po,	up pu,	py.
ar ra,	er re,	ir ri,	or ro,	ur ru,	ry.
as ſa,	es ſe,	is ſi,	os ſo,	us ſu,	ſy.
at ta,	et te,	it ti,	ot to,	ut tu,	ty.
au va,	eu ve,	iu vi,	ou vo	uv vu,	vy.
aw wa,	ew we,	iw wi,	ow wo,	uw wu,	wy.
ax xa,	ex xe,	ix xi,	ox xo,	ux xu,	xy.
ay ya,	ey ye,	iy yi,	oy yo,	uy yu.	
az za,	ez ze,	iz zi,	oz zo,	uz zu,	zy.

The Third Table of double Conſonants.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	dwi
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	gny
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	kny
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	Pry
pſa	pſe	pſi	pſo	pſu	pſy
ſca	ſce	ſci	ſco	ſcu	ſcy
ſha	ſhe	ſhi	ſho	ſhu	ſhy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu	ſly
ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu	ſmy
ſna	ſne	ſni	ſno	ſnu	ſny
ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu	ſpy
ſqua	ſque	ſqui	ſquo	ſquu	ſquy
ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu	ſty
ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru	ſtry

thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry
twa	twe	twi	two	twu	twy
wha	whe	whi	who	whu	why
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry

The Fourth Table of Terminating Syllables.

alb	elb	ilb	olb	ulb	abs	ebs	ibs	obs	ubs
ach	ech	ich	och	uch	acl	ecl	icl	ocl	ucl
adg	edg	idg	odg	udg	ads	eds	ids	ods	uds
alf	elf	ilf	olf	ulf	ald	eld	ild	old	uld
alk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk	alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm
alp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp	als	els	ils	ols	uls
alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult	amb	emb	imb	omb	umb
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump	ams	ems	ims	oms	ums
and	end	ind	ond	und	ang	eng	ing	ong	ung
ank	enk	ink	onk	unk	ans	ens	ins	ons	uns
ant	ent	int	ont	unt	apt	ept	ipt	opt	upt
arb	erb	irb	orb	urb	ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
arf	erf	irf	orf	urf	arg	erg	irg	org	urg
ark	erk	irk	ork	urk	arm	erm	irm	orm	urm
arp	erp	irp	orp	urp	ars	ers	irs	ors	urs
art	ert	irt	ort	urt	aſh	eſh	iſh	oſh	uſh
ask	esk	isk	osk	usk	aſs	eſs	iſs	oſs	uſs
aſp	eſp	iſp	oſp	uſp	aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth	axt	ext	ixt	oxt	uxt
ats	ets	its	ots	uts	axl	exl	ixl	oxl	uxl

The Fifth Table, containing 1360 *Syllables: Wherein there are many Monosyllables.*

Bab bac bad baf bag bak bal bam ban bap bar bas bat baw bax bay baz.
beb bec bed bef beg bek bel bem ben bep ber bes bet bew bex bey bez.
bib bic bid bif big bik bil bim bin bip bir bis bit biw bix biy biz.
bob boc bod bof bog bok bol bom bon bop bor bos bot bow box boy boz.
bub buc bud buf bug buk bul bum bun bup bur bus but buw bux buy buz.

C

Cab cac cad caf cag cak cal cam can cap car cas cat caw cax cay caz.
ceb cec ced cef ceg cek cel cem cen cep cer ces cet cew cex cey cez.
cib cic cid cif cig cik cil cim cin cip cir cis cit ciw cix ciy ciz.
cob coc cod cof cog cok col com con cop cor cos cot cow cox coy coz.
cub cuc cud cuf cug cuk cul cum cun cup cur cus cut cuw cux cuy cuz.

D

Dab dac dad daf dag dak dal dam dan dap dar das dat daw dax day daz.
deb dec ded def deg dek del dem den dep der des det dew dex dey dez.

dib dic did dif dig dik dil dim din dip dir dis dit diw dix diy diz.
dob doc dod dof dog dok dol dom don dop dor dos dot dow dox doy doz.
dub duc dud duf dug duk dul dum dun dup dur dus dut duw dux duy duz.

F

Fab fac fad faf fag fak fal fam fan fap far fas fat faw fax fay faz.
feb fec fed fef feg fek fel fem fen fep fer fes fet few fex fey fez.
fib fic fid fif fig fik fil fim fin fip fir fis fit fiw fix fiy fiz.
fob foc fod fof fog fok fol fom fon fop for fos fot fow fox foy foz.
fub fuc fud fuf fug fuk ful fum fun fup fur fus fut fuw fux fuy fuz.

G

Gab gac gad gaf gag gak gal gam gan gap gar gas gat gaw gax gay gaz.
geb gec ged gef geg gek gel gem gen gep ger ges get gew gex gey gez.
gib gic gid gif gig gik gil gim gin gip gir gis git giw gix giy giz.
gob goc god gof gog gok gol gom gon gop gor gos got gow gox goy goz.
gub guc gud guf gug guk gul gum gun gup gur gus gut guw gux guy guz.

H

Hab hac had haf hag hak hal ham han hap har has hat haw hax hay haz. heb

heb hec hed hef heg hek hel hem hen hep her hes het hew hex hey hez.
hib hic hid hif hig hik hil him hin hip hir his hit hiw hix hiy hiz
hob hac hod hof hog hok hol hom hon hop hor hos hot how hox hoy hoz.
hub huc hud huf hug huk hul hum hun hup hur hus hut huw hux huy huz.

K

Kab kac kad kaf kag kak kal kam kan kap kar kaf kat kaw kax kay kaz.
keb kec ked kef keg kek kel kem ken kep ker kes ket kew kex key kez.
kib kic kid kif kig kik kil kim kin kip kir kis kit kiw kix kiy kiz.
kob koc kod kof kog kok kol kom kon kop kor kos kot kow kox koy koz,
kub kuc kud kuf kug kuk kul kum kun kup kur kus kut kuw kux kuy kuz.

L

Lab lac lad laf lag lak lal lam lan lap lar las lat law lax lay laz.
leb lec led lef leg lek lel lem len lep ler les let lew lex ley lez.
lib lic lid lif lig lik lil lim lin lip lir lis lit liw lix liy liz.
lob loc lod lof log lok lol lom lon lop lor los lot low lox loy loz.
lub loc lud luf lug luk lul lum lun lup lur lus lut luw lux luy luz.

M

M

Mab mac mad maf mag mak mal mam man
map mar mas mat maw max may maz.
meb mec med mef meg mek mel mem men
mep mer mes met mew mex mey mez.
mib mic mid mif mig mik mil mim min mip
mir mis mit miw mix miy miz.
mob moc mod mof mog mok mol mom mon
mop mor mos mot mow mox moy moz.
mub muc mud muf mug muk mul mum mun
mup mur mus mut muw mux muy muz.

N

Nab nac nad naf nag nak nal nam nan nap
nar nas nat naw nax nay naz.
neb nec ned nef neg nek nel nem nen nep ner
nes net new nex ney nez.
nib nic nid nif nig nik nil nim nin nip nir
nis nit niw nix niy niz.
nob noc nod nof nog nok nol nom non nop
nor nos not now nox noy noz.
nub nuc nud nuf nug nuk nul num nun nup
nur nus nut nuw nux nuy nuz.

P

Pab pac pad paf pag pak pal pam pan pap par
pas pat paw pax pay paz,
peb pec ped pef peg pek pel pem pen pep per
pes pet pew pex pey pez.
pib pic pid pif pig pik pil pim pin pip pir
pis pit piw pix piy piz.
pob poc pod pof pog pok pol pom pon pop
por pos pot pow pox poy poz. pub

pub puc pud puf pug puk pul pum pun pup pur pus put puw pux puy puz.

Q

Quab quac quad quaf quag quak qual quam quan quab quar quas quat quaw quax quay quaz.

queb quec qued quef queg quek quel quem quen quep quer ques quet quew quex quey quez.

quib quic quid quif quig quik quil quim quin quip quir quis quit quiw quix quiy quiz.

quob quoc quod quof quog quok quol quom quon quop quor quos quot quow quox quoy quoz.

quub quuc quud quuf quug quuk quul quum quun quup quur quus quut quuw quux.

R

Rab rac rad raf rag rak ral ram ran rap rar ras rat raw rax ray raz.

reb rec red ref reg rek rel rem ren rep rer res ret rew rex rey rez.

rib ric rid rif rig rik ril rim rin rip rir ris rit riw rix riy riz.

rob roc rod rof rog rok rol rom ron rop ror ros rot row rox roy roz.

rub ruc rud ruf rug ruk rul rum run rup rur rus rut ruw rux ruy ruz.

S

Sab ſac ſad ſaf ſag ſak ſal ſam ſan ſap ſar ſas ſat ſaw ſax ſay ſaz.

ſeb

seb sec sed sef seg sek sel sem sen sep ser se
set sew sex sey sez.
sib sic sid sif sig sik sil sim sin sip sir sis sit siw
six siy siz.
sob soc sod sof sog sok sol som son sop so
sos sot sow sox soy soz.
sub suc sud suf sug suk sul sum sun sup su
sus sut suw suz suy suz.

T

Tab tac tad taf tag tak tal tam tan tap ta
tas tat taw tax tay taz.
teb tec ted tef teg tek tel tem ten tep ter te
tet tew tex tey tez.
tib tic tid tif tig tik til tim tin tip tir tis ti
tiw tix tiy tiz.
tob toc tod tof tog tok tol tom ton top to
tos tot tow tox toy toz.
tub tuc tud tuf tug tuk tul tum tun tup tu
tus tut tuw tux tuy tuz.

V

Vab vac vad vaf vag vak val vam van va
var vas vat vaw vax vay vaz.
veb vec ved vef veg vek vel vem ven ve
ver ves vet vew vex vey vez.
vib vic vid vif vig vik vil vim vin vip vi
vis vit viw vix viy viz.
vob voc vod vof vog vok vol vom von vo
vor vos vot vow vox voy voz.
vub vuc vud vuf vug vuk vul vum vun vu
vur vus vut vuw vux vuy vuz.

W

W

Wab wac wad waf wag wak wal wam wan wap war was wat waw wax way waz.
web wec wed wef weg wek wel wem wen wep wer wes wet wew wex wey wez.
wib wic wid wif wig wik wil wim win wip wir wis wit wiw wix wiy wiz.
wob woc wod wof wog wok wol wom won wop wor wos wot wow wox woy woz.
wub wuc wud wuf wug wuk wul wum wun wup wur wus wut wuw wux wuy wuz.

X

Xab xac xad xaf xag xak xal xam xan xap xar xas xat xaw xax xay xaz.
xeb xec xed xef xeg xek xel xem xen xep xes xes xet xew xex xey xez.
xib xic xid xif xig xik xil xim xin xip xir xis xit xiw xix xiy xiz.
xob xoc xod xof xog xok xol xom xon xop xor xos xot xow xox xoy xoz.
xub xuc xud xuf xug xuk xul xum xun xup xur xus xut xuw xux xuy xuz.

Y

Yab yac yad yaf yag yak yal yam yan yap yar yas yat yaw yax yay yaz.
yeb yec yed yef yeg yek yel yem yen yep yer yes yet yew yex yey yez.
yib yic yid yif yig yik yil yim yin yip yir yis yit yiw yix yiy yiz.

yob

yob yoc yod yof yog yok yol yom yon yop
yor yos yot yow yox yoy yoz.
yub yuc yud yuf yug yuk yul yum yun yup
yur yus yut yuw yux yuy yuz.

Z

Zab zac zad zaf zag zak zal zam zan zap zar
zas zat zaw zax zay zaz.
zeb zec zed zef zeg zek zel zem zen zep zer
zes zet zew zex zey zez.
zib zic zid zif zig zik zil zim zin zip zir
zis zit ziw zix ziy ziz.
zob zoc zod zof zog zok zol zom zon zop
zor zos zot zow zox zoy zoz.
zub zuc zud zuf zug zuk zul zum zun zup
zur zus zut zuw zux zuy zuz.

CHAP. 5.

Of Reading Words of One Syllable.

MOnoſyllables being very numerous in the Engliſh Tongue, it will be neceſſary to teach you the true ſpelling and reading of them, (many of 'em being difficult to pronounce) before I proceed to teach you the doctrine of Polyſyllables.

An ALPHABETICAL Table of words of one Syllable.

Able	Baſs	blood	bud
ace	Bath	bluſh	bunch
acre	bay	bone	bundle
add	beam	Bonne	burnt
addle	bean	Book	burſt
age	bear	bore	buſh
ale	beat	botch	Buz
ample	belch	boy	Cable
angle	bell	Boys	cage
Anne	Bell	bottle	Cain
apple	bench	box	cake
apt	bend	brake	came
are	bent	bramble	candle
ax	bind	brand	canſt
Babe	bird	branch	catch
back	birth	braſs	cattle
bad	black	Brie	cave
bake	blade	bribe	chance
bald	blains	brick	Charles
ball	blame	bridle	charge
band	Blanch	Bril	chaſt
Bar	blaze	bring	chaſe
bare	bleſſe	brink	check
bark	blind	broth	cheeſe
baſe	block	Burge	cheſt

chew

chew	crave	Dole	elſe
chide	craft	Dort	err
child	creek	done	ewe
chinks	crew	doſe	eye
chip	Creet	dove	eight
chirp	creep	drank	Fable
chop	crime	drave	face
choſe	crook	dregs	fade
Church	croſs	drie	fail
churle	crumbs	drink	fair
circle	cruſh	drive	faith
Chriſt	cure	droſſe	falſe
clark	curſe	drove	fame
Claude	Cuſh	drown	fare
cleave	Cuth	drunk	feeble
club	Dance	drum	Fer
clift	dare	due	Fez
climb	dates	duke	fence
clipt	Dan	dumb	fetch
cloth	Dane	dung	fifth
clods	debt	duſt	file
cloſe	Delf	durſt	fine
clouds	Diep	Dwell	filth
clouts	depth	dwelt	firo
cock	didſt	dwindle	firſt
cockle	dine	Eve	firm
colt	dirt	Er	fiſh
come	dire	eat	five
cord	diſh	edge	flakes
cords	ditch	egg	flames

flanks

flanks	Fulk	Greece	hedge
flax	fur	Grol	helve
flaw	full	grace	hence
fledſh	fun	graft	hen
fled	font	grind	herb
fleece	Gad	grant	herd
flee	gag	grape	hew
fleſh	gay	graſs	hide
flew	game	grave	hilt
fly	gane	green	him
flight	gate	grin	high
flint	gaze	grope	hiſſe
flip	ghoſt	grove	hold
flock	Gath	grudge	Hod
flute	Gaunt	gulf	Hor
fold	girdle	guſh	hole
fool	give	gun	home
ford	glad	Guiſe	hope
force	glaſs	Hague	hoſt
forks	glean	Ham	huge
forth	glede	had	Hugh
frail	gnaſh	hadſt	Hull
frame	gnat	hale	hurl
france	gnaw	handle	Hur
free	Gog	hare	Hulſt
freſh	God	haſte	husk
fringe	goad	hatch	humble
frogs	gone	hate	hymn
front	gore	hath	James
fraud	grace	here	Jane

Jaw	knit	lift	Mars
Jay	knock	life	maſt
Inn	knob	lime	mate
jot	Kor	line	maw
joy	Liſle	little	meddle
joyn	Lod	live	meek
joynt	Lot	lock	meſſe
Job	Lack	lodge	Medes
John	lace	loft	mete
Jove	lad	long	Mentz
Jude	lade	loſe	Metz
itch	laid	loſs	mice
Judge	lake	love	midſt
juſt	lamb	loins	milch
juice	lame	lump	milk
Kent	lance	luſt	mine
kettle	lanch	Lve	mire
kid	land	Luz	mirth
kept	laud	Lyme	mis
kick	large	Lyn	miſs
kind	late	Mace	Meuſe
kine	leeks	made	mock
king	lees	mad	moe
kiſs	leeſe	maid	moiſt
Kiſh	left	Main	moſt
kite	length	make	mole
knee	leſſe	mantle	Mons
kneel	lend	march	mont
knew	leud	mark	moor
knife	lice	Mark	more

mote	ninth	peep	print
moth	noiſe	pence	prime
mount	none	peck	price
move	noble	pen	puff
much	noon	peirce	pulſe
mulct	north	pick	pare
mule	noſe	pinch	purge
muſe	note	pine	purſe
muſt	nurſe	pipe	put
muzle	Num	pint	pull
myrth	Og	piſs	Phut
myrrh	odd	pitch	Quake
mud	off	place	quails
Nag	once	plague	queen
name	on	plain	quench
Nants	one	plants	quire
nail	ore	plant	quite
nay	ought	plate	quick
nettle	ounce	play	quilt
Ner	oyl	plea	Ralph
neck	Owre	pleaſe	race
need	Pan	pledge	rage
next	Paul	plow	rail
nimble	pale	plunge	ran
new	pangs	pluck	range
Nice	paſs	pole	rank
Nile	paſt	pomps	raſe
Nob	pate	ponds	raſh
Nod	path	pounds	raw
nine	peace	porch	rate

Reu	ſave	ſhave	skin
reign	ſauce	ſheeth	skip
rend	ſample	ſheep	skirt
Rhine	ſcab	ſhew	skull
rich	ſcale	ſhield	ſlack
rie	ſcald	ſhine	ſlang
rig	ſcant	ſhock	ſlave
ripe	ſcarce	ſhod	ſleight
riſe	ſchool	ſhoe	ſlice
rites	ſcoff	ſhore	ſlide
Roan	ſcortch	ſhorn	ſlime
robe	ſcore	ſhort	ſling
Rome	ſcourge	ſhied	ſmall
rock	ſcrape	ſhrines	ſmart
rode	ſcribe	ſhrubs	ſmell
rope	ſcum	ſhrunk	ſmite
roſe	ſcurf	ſick	ſmote
rue	Seth	ſide	ſnail
Ruth	Seine	ſift	ſnare
rule	ſect	ſigh	ſnatch
rump	ſenſe	ſight	ſnout
Rye	ſerve	ſign	ſnow
Sable	Shaul	ſilk	ſoft
Saul	Shem	ſingle	ſoil
ſack	ſhade	ſince	ſold
ſafe	ſhaft	ſinks	ſole
ſake	ſhame	ſithe	ſome
ſale	ſhape	ſix	ſore
ſame	ſhare	ſixth	ſought
ſat	ſharp	ſike	ſoul

ſound	ſtacks	ſtore	Sur
ſouth	ſtaff	ſtork	Swede
ſows	ſtairs	ſtorm	ſwan
ſoyl	ſtakes	ſtout	ſwarve
Spain	ſtalk	ſtraight	ſware
ſpaw	ſtamp	ſtrain	ſwarm
ſpire	ſtanch	ſtrake	ſwell
ſpace	ſtand	ſtraw	ſworn
ſpake	ſtank	ſtrew	ſweep
ſpare	ſtare	ſtreet	ſwim
ſpark	ſtark	ſtrength	ſwine
ſpelt	ſtart	ſtretch	ſword
ſpend	ſtaves	ſtrife	Table
ſpice	ſtay	ſtring	take
ſpokes	ſteel	ſtrip	Tay
ſpoon	ſtep	ſtripe	Thames
ſport	ſteep	ſtrive	Thebes
ſpouſe	ſtem	ſtroke	talk
ſpouts	ſtern	ſtrove	tame
ſprang	ſtick	ſtruck	tare
ſpread	ſtiff	ſtuds	task
ſprigs	ſtill	ſtump	taſte
ſpring	ſting	ſtunk	taught
ſprung	ſtink	ſuch	teeth
ſpung	ſtock	ſuck	temple
ſpite	ſtole	ſue	tempt
ſpy	ſtone	ſum	ten
Stains	ſtood	ſung	tend
ſtain	ſtoop	ſunk	tenths
Stoke	ſtop	ſure	thanks

that

that
the
theft
thence
there
these
thigh
thine
thing
think
third
thirſt
thongs
than
thoſe
thread
three
threſh
threw
thrice
throat
throne
throng
throw
thrum
thurſt
thumb
thus
thy
tierce
tile
time
tire
tith
toe
toil
told
tomb
Tours
Trent
Troy
Turk
Tweed
tongs
tongues
took
tooth
torch
torn
toſs
touch
tow
trade
trance
train
trap
tread
tree
trench
tribe
try
trode
troop
trough
trow
trace
true
trump
truſt
truth
turn
twain
twelfth
twelve
twice
twigs
twine
twins
two
Tyre
Vale
van
vain
vaunt
vent
vex
vile
vice
vine
vow
Uſe
urge
Ur
Uz
us
Wales
Ware
Wells
wade
wake
walk
want
ward
ware
warm
warp
was
waſte
watch
wave
wax
we
web
wedge
wench
weep
wept
were
wert
whale

whence	wiſe	warp	yern
whcre	wiſh	wrath	yew
which	witch	wreſt	yoke
while	withs	wring	yoak
white	wolf	write	yolk
whole	womb	wrong	you
whom	wont	wrote	young
whore	wood	wroth	yours
Worms	wool	woof	youth
whoſe	word	wrung	Zeal
wide	would	York	Zair
wife	work	yce	zer
wiles	worm	ye	xif
wine	worſe	yield	zin
wink	wove	year	zur
wipe	wound	yell	zulph.

CAP. 5 *Of the Dipthongs.*

WHen two Vowels come together, they are either divided into two Syllables, as *real*, *coaction*, *ruin*, *brier*, and the Terminations, *eſt*, *eth*, *ed*, *edſt*, *er*, *ing*, as *cryeſt*, *cryed*, *cryeth*, *cryedſt*, *buyer*, *buying*, *&c.* or both ſounds being joyned into one are called a proper dipthong; or elſe one of them is pronounced, and the other not, and is called an improper dipthong.

A dipthong is the knitting together of

two vowels in the ſame Syllable, which do retain their own force notwithſtanding; as *cauſe*, *bay*, *fault*, *Reign*, *&c.*

There are two kinds of Dipthongs, proper, and improper. Proper Dipthongs are ſo called, becauſe they retain the ſound of both vowells and are commonly reckoned to be Ten, viz *ai*, *au*, *ay*, *aw*, *eu*, *ey*, *oa* *oi*, or *oy*: none of which dipthongs muſt be divided, but ſpelt together. As, in *gain*, *laid*, *pain*, *cauſe*, *caul*, *pay*, *clay*, *gray*, *claw*, *draw*, *ſaw*, *neuter*, *they*, *boile*, *ſpoil*, *found*, *pound*, *boy*, *Troy*, *&c.*

The other Seven may be called, improper Dipthongs, becauſe they loſe the ſound of one vowel, and are ſeven, *viz.* *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, *ew*, *iu*, *ow*.

Sect. 1. *of the Sounds of the Proper-Dipthongs.*

Rule. 1. of *ai*.

AI, is ſounded like *a* in *cane*, as *brain*, *frail*, and ſo is *ay* final, as *day*, ſo *ai* before *r* is ſounded like *a* in *cane*, as *affair*, *airy*, *dairy*, *hair*, *pair*, *ſtairs*, *fair*, *&c.* But in theſe words, it is ſounded like *e* in *men*, as *captain*, *bargain*, *certain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, *forrain*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *villain*, and the firſt *ai* in *maintain*.

Rule

Rule. 2. of *oi.*

OI, is pronounced like *ai*, except in theſe following, wherein it is pronounced like *i*, as *anoint*, *broil*, *boil*, *join*, *moil*, *toil*, *poiſon*, *point*, *&c.*

Rule, 3. of *eu.*

EU, is written like *ew* final, as in *Euchariſt*, *grandeur*, *feud*, *pleuriſie*, *rheum*, *rheumatiſm.*

Rule. 4. of *ou.*

OU, is pronounced like *o* before *l*, as in *coulter*, *four*, *moulter*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *ſhoulder*, *ſoul:* in others as *ow*, as *boul*, *gout*, *louſe*, *renoun*, *rouze*, *ſouze*, *louſe &c.*

Sect. 2. of the improper dipthongs.

Rule. 1.

Ea, is ſounded like *a* in cane, ſometimes like *ee*, ſometimes like *e* long, otherwiſe like *e ſhort*: as in this following Table.

a in *cane.*	like *ee.*	like *e* long.	*e* ſhort.
Bear	arrear	appeal	already
beard	beſmear	beacon	bread
Earl	dear	bead	dead
earn	fear	beadle	head
learn	hear	beagle	read

heart

heart	near	bean	tread
wear	ſear	beat	wealth
tear	gear	break	dearth
ſearch	blear-ey'd	cheat	heaven
early		clean	breakfaſt
hearth		ceaſe	feather

Theſe words were better written thus, *breſt*, *bever*, *ech*, *eger*, *appeer*, *beech*, *cleer*, *cheer*, *yeer*, *ſphere*, than breaſt, beaver, each, eager, appear, beach, clear, chear, year, ſpheare. So likewiſe, *pleſure*, inſtead of pleaſure.

Rule. 2. of *oa*.

Oa, is pronounced like *o* with *e* final, as *cloak*, *cloke*, *doat*, *dote*, *foal*, *fole*, *ſoap*, *ſope*. as

ſpelt	pronoced	ſpelt	pronoun.	ſpelt	pronoun.
boaſt	boſte	goal	gole	moan	mone
boat	bote	goat	gote	moat	mote
broach	broche	groan	grone	oath	othe
coach	coche	hoan	hone	oats	otes
coal	cole	hoary	horye	poach	poche
coaſt	coſte	hoarſe	horſe	roach	roche
coat	cote	load	lode	ſhoal	ſhole
float	flote	loaf	lofe	ſhoar	ſhore
foam	fome	loath	lothe	toad	tode
goad	gode				

But

But in *abroad*, *broad*, *groat*, *a* is ſounded and not *o* as, *abrade*, *brade*, *grate*.

Rule. 3. of *eo*.

Eo, is ſounded in ſome words like *ee*, as in *people*, otherwiſe *o* is omitted, as in *feodary*, *feoff*, *enfeoff*, *jeopardy*, *Leopard*, *George*, *&c.*

Rule. 4. of *ie*.

Ie, in ſome is pronounced like *ee*, in others only as *e*.

ſpelt	pronoun.	ſpelt	pronoun.
believe	beleeve	fierce	ferce
achieve	acheeve	piece	peece
caſhiere	caſheere	prieſt	preeſt
chief	cheef	kerchief	kercheef
curaſier	curaſeer	grievous	greevous
field	feeld	reprieve	repreeve

But in theſe *i* is not ſounded, as.

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
adieu	adeu	receive	receve
conceive	conceve	ſeiſe	ſeſe
deceive	deceve	ſpaniel	ſpanel
friend	frend	ſurfiet	ſurfet
heifer	hefer	view	vew
tierce	terce		

Rule.

Rule. 5. of *ui.*

Ui, is pronounced like *i* breve, as, in

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
build	bild	beguile	begile
conduit	condit	diſguiſe	diſgiſe
circuit	cirkit	guid	gide
guild	gild	guile	gile
guilty	gilty	guilt	gilt
guildhall	gildhall	Guilbert	Gilbert
verjuice	verjice. *&c.*		

Sometimes it is pronounced like *eu.*

ſp.	ſp.	pro.	pro.
bruiſe	breuſe	ſuit	ſeut
fruit	freut	ſuitable	ſeutable
juice	jeuce	cruiſe	creuſe
recruit	recreut	nuiſance	neuſance.

Rule. 6.

Ow, is pronounced ſometimes like *o* otherwiſe like *ou* as,

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
bow	bo	arrow	arro	grown	gron
blow	blo	bellow	bello	known	knon
crow	cro	below	belo	low	lo

flow

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
flow	flo	beſtow	beſto	mow	mo
grow	grow	billow	billo	owe	o
ſnow	ſno	known	knon	row	ro
ſlow	ſlo	ſown	ſone	ſow	ſo
tow	to	throw	thro		

In other words it ſounds like *ou*.

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
bow	bou	howl	houl	drown	droun.
brow	brou	mow	mou	down	doun
brown	broun	now	nou	frown	fronn
cow	cou	plow	plou	bowels	bouels
fowl	foul	ſow	ſou	coward	couard
gown	goun	crown	croun	renown	renoun
endow	endou	ſow	ſou	vow	vou
town	toun	rowel	rouel	bowed	boued

Sect. 3.

Of ſeveral Letters which change their own ſound: or are not ſounded.

Rule. 1.

B, in theſe is quieſcent, as

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
debt	det	doubt	dout	limb	lim
climb	clim	ambſace	amſace	thumb	thum
comb	com	dumb	dum	ſubtil	ſutil
womb	wom	lamb	lam	tomb	tom
coxcomb	coxçom				

Rule.

Rule. 2.

A, before *l* is commonly pronounced like *au*, as

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
all	aull	call	caull	wall	waull
fall	ſaull	bald	bauld	pall	paull
ſcald	ſcauld	malt	mault	tall	taull
halt	hault	ſalt	ſault	ſmall	ſmaull
ſtall	ſtaull	hall	hauil	ball	baull

Rule. 3. of *au*.

When *au* cometh before *lt*, *l* is not pronounced, and in other words alſo, as

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
vault	vaut	almond	amond	ſalmon	ſamon
fault	faut	calf	caf	ſalve	ſave
halm	ham	half	haf	chalk	chak
ſtalk	ſtak	pſalm	pſam	qualm	quam
walk	wak	malkin	makin		

Rule. 4.

Gh, in the middle or end of a word is either not pronounced, or elſe pronounced like *f*, as

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
brought	brout	bough	bou	enough	enuff
fought	fout	plough	plou	laugh	lauf
ſought	ſout	ſlough	ſlou	trough	trouf
caught	caut	through	throu	tough	touf
taught	taut	though	thou	night	nit
naught	naut	might	mit	ſight	ſit
daughter	dauter	laughter	lauter	right	rit

Rule.

Rule. 5.

W, is quieſcent in theſe following.

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
anſwer	anſer	whoſe	hoſe	wriggle	rigle
bewray	beray	wrack	rack	wring	ring
ſword	ſord	wrangle	rangle	wrinch	rinch
ſworn	ſorn	wrap	rap	wriſt	riſt
who	ho	wrath	rath	wrinkle	rinkle
whole	hole	wreath	reath	write	rite
whom	hom	wreſt	reſt	wrong	rong
whore	hore	wretched	retched	wrought	rout

Having thus largely treated of the ſpelling of monoſyllables and the true ſounds of the Dipthongs, let me ſee what thou haſt profited thereby; therefore let me hear thee read over theſe few lines, if thou canſt.

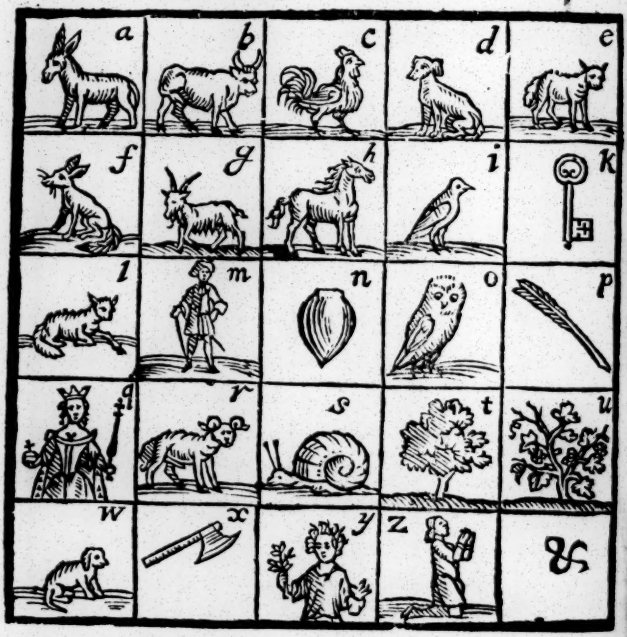
Boy? go thy way to the top of the hill and fetch me home the bay nag, fill him well, and feel if he be fat, and I will ſell him, for he will be but dull as his dam, if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it: for if not, I do but cheat the man and ſo God will hate me and let me go to hell, if I do rob the man.

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and fetch me home, the bay nag, fill him well, and feel if he be fat, aud I will ſell him, for he will be but dull as his Dam, if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it, for if not, I do but cheat the man and ſo

God

God will hate me, and let me go to Hell, if I do rob the man.

For thy further improvement, in reading of monoſyllables, I preſent thee with an Alphabetical Table of words of one Syllable illuſtrated by their pictures: the uſe of which will imprint the true notion of reading in thy mind.



a aſs. b bull. c cock. d dog. e ewe. f fox. g goat. h horſe. i jay. k key. l lamb. m man. n nut. o owl. p pen. q queen. r ram. ſ ſnail. t tree. v vine. w whelp. x ax y youth. z zeal.

For

For a further tryall of thy proficiency, read over theſe old and merry Lines.

Tell me now of truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou, that is thine own?
A cloth for my Table, a horſe in my Stable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, & child in the cradle:
But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall:
For I know this my ſelf, it is but all pelf.
Both cow and calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a cat and a whelp:
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
I have a lark, and a fawn from the park:
Thus much in haſt, may ſerve for a taſt:
And ſo I do end, no vain words to ſpend.

CAP. 7. *Of Polyſyllables.*

AS many vowels as are in a word, ſo many ſounds or Syllables, are contained in it. *Emulation* containeth five Syllables, becauſe there are five vowels in it. *Adam* hath two Syllables, becauſe there are two vowels in it, except there be two vowels joyned together in one ſound, which are called *Dipthongs*. For the true ſpelling of words of more Syllables, there are three general

rules to be taken notice of. *viz.*

Rule. 1.

A *conſonant* betwixt two vowels is to be ſpelled with the latter, as *malice*, *ma-lice*. *froward*, *fro-ward*: *Reward*, *re-ward*. *Sarah*, *Sa-rah*. *ma-xime*, *maxime*.

Rule. 2.

When a double conſonant is in the middle of a word, the one is to be joyned to the *former* ſyllable and the other to the *latter*, *burden*, *bur-den*. *Brimmer*, *brim-mer*. *Belly*, *bel-ly*. *miller*, *mil-ler*. *ſorry*, *ſor-ry*. *&c.*

Rule. 3.

If two or three conſonants, which might begin a word, come in the middle of a word they muſt not be ſeparated, as *conſtrain*, *con-ſtrain*. *conſtrue*, *con-ſtrue*. *blaſphemie*, *blaſ-phemie*. *brethren*, *bre-thren*. *queſtion*. *que-ſtion*. *eſtrange*. *e-ſtrange*. *eſtate*, *e-ſtate*. *eſcape*, *e-ſcape*, *&c.*

For thy further emprovement in this great art of diſcerning what Letters conſtitute every diſtinct Syllable, (to give thee tables of Polyſyllables, before thou knowſt right how

how to divide every word into Syllables were in vain) I give thee this following Table of long words, and pray have a particular care in obſerving the three aforegoing Rules.

Adminiſter	Ad-mi-ni-ſter	Adam	A-dam
Beatitude	Be-a-ti-tude	Brother	Bro-ther
Communicable	Com-mu-ni-cable	cannot	can-not
Diabolical	Di-a-bo-li-cal	David	Da-vid
Eternitie	E-ter-ni-tie	Equal	E-qual
Favourable	Fa-vou-rable	Father	Fa-ther
Godlineſs	God-li-neſs	Godly	God-ly
Humility	Hu-mi-li-ty	Heaven	Hea-ven
Ingenuity	In-ge-nu-i-ty	inward	in-ward
Knowledge	Know-ledge	kalends	ka-lends
Lamentation	La-men-ta-ti-on	Lord-ſhip	Lord-ſhip
Nouriſhment	Nou-riſh-ment	Manna	Man-na
opportunity	op-por-tu-ni-ty	naked	na-ked
Poverty	Po-ver-ty	open	o-pen
quarrelſome	quar-rel-ſome	pudding	pud-ding
Religion	Re-li-gi-on	quarrel	quar-rel
Sacriledge	Sa-cri-ledge	raven	ra-ven
Teſtimony	Te-ſti-mo-ny	Satan	Sa-tan
Virginity	Vir-gi-ni-ty	tender	ten-der
uſefulneſs	uſe-ful-neſs	urged	urg-ed
wickedneſs	wick-ed-neſs	wanton	wan-ton
Xenophon	Xe-no-phon	Xerxes	Xer-xes
Younger	Youn-ger	yellow	yel-low
Zealouſly	Zea-louſ-ly	Zealous	Zea-lous

Obſerve 1*ſt*. nevertheleſs, that if *x* come betwixt two Vowels, it is joyned to the firſt Vowel, as *exalt*, *ex-alt*: And *w* when it is put for *u*, as in *Steward*, *Stew-ard*, *power*, *pow-er*,

pow-er, but not in others as, *towards*, *to-wards*.

Obſerve 2*ly*. that all Compounds and Derivatives retain the whole Syllables of their Primatives undivided: and therefore we write *Synagogue*, *Syn-a-gogue*, *diſhonor*, *diſ-honor*. And the Terminations *ed*, *eſt*, *eth*, *en*, *ing*, *er*, when they are joyned to whole words, do not aſſume the preceeding Letters; as, *deliver*, *delivereſt*, *de-liver-eſt*, *delivereth*, *de-li-ver-eth*, *delivered*, *de-li-ver-ed*, *deliveredſt*, *deliver-edſt*, *delivering*, *deliver-ing*, *deliver-er*, *deliver-ance*.

Obſerve 3*ly*. if the ſame Letter which ends the particle, begin the integral, as in *trans-ſpire*, the particle, looſeth his final, but the integral keeps it: as, *tranſpire*, *tran-ſpire*.

Obſerve 4*ly*. that *le* and *en* in the end of a word have only the ſound of half-vowels, as in *grumble*, it is pronounced as if it were, *grum-l*, where *bl* has the ſame ſound as in *blame*. *Open*, is ſounded as if it were, *op'n*, ſo in *humble*, *humbl*, *handle*, *hand-l*, *ſtrengthen*, *ſtrength'n*, *angle*, *angl*, *wrangle*, *wrangl*. *&c*.

Obſerve 5*ly*. that ſome Letters in words are not ſounded, as in the following Table.

	ſpelt	pro.		ſpelt	pro.
A	Pharaoh	Pharoh	D	Friendſhip	frienſhip
	Iſaac	Iſac		Handmaid	hanmaid
	Canaan	Canan		Wedneſday	Wenſday

ſpel

	ſpelt	pro.		ſpelt	pro.
	deſigne	deſine	N	contemn	contem
G	aſſigne	aſſine		column	colum
	reſigne	reſine			
				Dameſel	damſel
	Thomas	Tomas		courage	curage
	Rhetorick	Retorick	O	Gaoler	galer
	Scholar	Scolar		Jeopardy	Jepardy
H	Shiloh	Shiſo		nouriſh	nuriſh
	Iſaiah	Iſaia			
	Jeremiah	Jeremia		receipt	receit
	faſhion	faſion		ſymptom	ſymtom
			P	redemption	redemtion
	Adieu	adeu		Sumptuous	ſumtuous
I	Parliament	Parlament		Temptation	temtation
	carriage	carrage			
	couſin	cous'n	S	Viſcount	Vicount
				Iſland	Iland
	falcon	facon			
L	Holborn	Hoborn	U	Conduit	condit
	Lincoln	Lincon		circuit	cirkit
	Briſtol	Briſto			
				Monkey	monke
	ſolemn	ſolem	Y	Chimney	chimne
N	condemn	condem		Kidney	kidne
	Autumn	autum		Journey	Journe

Obſerve *6ly.* that *gue* is written for *g*, and *que* for *ck* : as in theſe following words.

ſpelt	pronounced	ſpelt	pronounced
Collegue	colleg	Harangue	harang
collogue	collog	League	leag
Catalogue	catalog	Plague	plage
Decalogue	decalog	Prologue	prolog

ſpelt	pronounced	ſpelt	pronounced
Dialogue	dialog	Prorogue	prorog
Rogue	rog	Synagogue	ſynagog
Theologue	theolog	Tongue	tong
Publique	publick	Oblique	oblick
Pique	pik	Apoſtolique	apoſtolick
Antique	antick	Relique	relick

It would be needleſs, to make a rule for every criticiſm; the maſters, care and diligent reading of Books will ſupply the reſt: Thou muſt learn to ſpell the words of theſe following Tables, according to my former Rules; for to divide the ſyllables with a *Hyphen* is to teach thee to ſpell by rote: but in obſerving my rules, thou ſhalt attain the true and natural diviſion of every ſyllable: and in the Tables I ſhall give thee both proper and common words, from two ſyllables to ſeven: eſpecially ſuch as ſhall ſerve for to teach thee to ſpell.

An ALPHABETICAL Table of Diſſyllables.

ABba	abide	abode	abſence
abhor	Abel	above	abſent
abject	abaſe	abound	abſtain
Abner	aboard	abroad	abſurd

accep

accept
acceſs
accord
account
accuſe
acquaint
acquit
Adam
Adah
adding
adder
adjure
adorn
advance
adviſe
afar
affairs
affect
affirm
afflict
afford
affright
afoot
afraid
afreſh
after
Agag
againſt
agate
aged

aground
Agur
Ahab
ague
aided
aileth
alarm
alike
alive
allow
allure
almoſt
aloft
along
alpha
altar
alter
alwayes
amaze
Amos
Ammon
amber
ambuſh
amiſs
among
angel
anger
angred
angry
ariſe

anſwer
anvil
any
apart
appoint
approve
apron
array
archer
ariſe
army
aroſe
aſcend
Aſaph
Aſhur
Aram
Andrew
aſhes
aſide
asked
askeſt
aſleep
aſſent
aſſign
aſſiſt
aſſure
aſſwage
aſtray
athirſt
attain

attend
attent
attire
avenge
averr
avoid
avouch
auſtere
author
awake
awoke
award
Babel
babler
backſide
backward
badneſs
baker
Balaam
Balack
baldneſs
baliance
banded
baniſh
banner
baptiſt
Barah
Barak
barber
barley

barrel	Bezed	brakeſt	captive
become	betroth	brandiſh	carcaſe
became	better	brazen	Carmel
before	beware	brethren	Carmi
began	beyond	briefly	carnal
begat	bibber	brightneſs	carry
beget	bidden	brimſtone	carved
begger	bindeth	bringeth	caſting
begged	biſhop	broiled	catcheth
beguile	Bilhah	broken	cauſed
behalf	bitter	brother	cedar
behave	bittern	bubleth	celler
beheld	blackneſs	bucket	cenſer
behind	blameleſs	buckler	cenſure
behold	blaſpheme	buffet	Cephas
belief	blemiſh	bulwork	Cherub
believe	bleſſed	burden	certain
bellow	blinded	burgers	challeng
belly	bloſſom	burglers	chamber
belong	Boaz	burned	channel
benches	boldly	burſting	chappel
beryl	boldneſs	bury	charged
beſet	bolſter	butler	chaſten
beſide	bonnets	buttock	chaſtize
beſiege	border	Caleb	Cherub
beſome	boſom	cabins	checker
beſtir	bottom	called	cheſnut
bethink	bowels	camel	chickens
betimes	bowled	cameſt	children
Bezak	bracelet	camphire	chimney

choler

choler
choſen
churches
churliſh
chuſeſt
ciſtern
city
clamour
Clemens
cloſet
Cosbi
coffer
coffin
command
comfort
colledge
commit
common
conceive
concern
concord
confeſs
conquer
conſent
conſiſt
conſult
content
contend
cony
convince

convert
convict
coping
coral
corrupt
correct
cottage
counted
crafty
cruſhed
crudled
crying
cunning
curded
cuſtom
Cuſan
cypreſs
cymbal
Daſhan
Dathan
dainty
dapper
daſtard
darkneſs
dawning
deacon
debate
degrade
demand
depart

Demas
debaſe
David
Delphos
depend
depoſe
deprieve
deride
deterr
deſtroy
detain
deteſt
Diblah
Dinah
dittie
divide
Dorcas
Doeg
doctor
doctrine
doer
dragon
dreamer
driven
dropſie
drunkard
dulneſs
duty
durty
duely

Eber
eaten
eater
echo
Eden
Edom
Edward
Eldad
Ellen
Edmond
Enoch
Eſcol
Eſther
Ezra
elſewhere
emptie
errour
errand
eſcape
eſpy
even
event
Evans
ever
exile
expect
exalt
expel
extol
extant
extend

extend
extinct
Faming
famine
Falmouth
Fenwick
father
farther
fatneſs
famous
faulty
favour
Francis
Frances
fragment
frequent
fruſtrate
furlong
furniſh
furbiſh
funnel
furnace
fatal
Gaal
Galal
gadder
gagging
gaddeſt
gallant
garland
gathor
glory
goddeſs
Gomer
goſpel
govern
graved
grinding
grinning
grudging
Gazet
galled
gently
gather
ghoſtly
grudged
gunner
Hadad
Hagab
Hamden
halter
handed
haughty
himſelf
Henry
Huſhi
hunter
husband
honey
Howard
hyſop
honeſt
holy
hundred
hoping
Jealous
jacent
jaylor
jewel
Jacob
Jabel
Jabeſh
Jael
Japhet
Jeptha
Jonah
Joſeph
Jotham
Jabel
jogging
joyner
jolly
jeſting
Jetting
Jacket
Jeſus
Jerom
intent
intend
invite
invent
inward
juſtice
judgment
Ivie
Ivory
Kahath
Kedem
knowing
kneeling
kingly
kindneſs
kinsfolk
kinsman
Laban
ladder
lament
Lamech
lawful
landreſs
laſting
Leah
leaden
leaving
lecture
leſſen
leſſon
lewdneſs
Lewis
Lemnos

Levi
Levite
lightneſs
likeneſs
Lion
linger
linnen
litter
lolling
loiter
London
lordſhip
lumber
lubber
lugging
luſty
lucky
Madam
Madom
madneſs
maiden
maggot
Magog
maker
malice
mankind
Martha
Mary
marrow
matter
maunder
medler
mending
member
miſled
modiſh
morrow
mother
murder
muſick
muſter
mutter
money
Micah
Michael
Nabal
Nadad
naked
napkin
nameleſs
Nahum
Nathan
Nimrod
Noah
nature
narrow
naſty
nappy
neatly
noſtril
nodding
noted
nothing
number
nurture
nurſing
noiſom
nephew
Obed
Obel
object
obſcure
obtain
offence
office
offspring
Omar
Onan
Othin
open
organ
owner
orphan
oyſter
Packet
painter
pantry
paper
palace
palat
Patrick
parrot
parlour
paſtor
pattern
Peleg
peeled
pepper
perfect
perfume
perplex
peſter
pewter
pillow
piping
pilgrim
pillar
piſtol
pitcher
plainly
profit
proffer
pocket
porter
potter
poyſon
practice
prating
prayer
precept
printer

printer
priſon
private
Phicol
proceed
procure
profeſs
profit
prolong
promiſe
promote
prophane
proſper
proteſt
provide
prudence
publick
publiſh
pulpit
puniſh
pummel
purſie
pſalter
pleading
puppy
purer
purging
plenty
Puah
Quacking

queaſie
quaking
quarrel
quarter
quaver
query
quickly
quillet
quilted
quiver
Racket
ragged
raging
ranſom
rather
raviſh
reaſon
rebel
rebuke
receive
record
redeem
refine
refrain
rheniſh
relliſh
reddiſh
regard
reject
rely

remit
remnant
render
renew
renounce
renown
repair
repent
reply
report
reproof
Richard
Robert
Richmond
Rahab
Raham
Rachel
Rachab
Reuben
Rogel
Rutland
rickets
rider
riches
riot
rigour
river
rocket
rolling
rover

rotten
rubbiſh
rupture
rugged
ruſty
ruſhing
Sarah
Sabbath
ſadneſs
ſafety
ſalute
ſandals
Satan
ſaying
Seba
Selim
ſcandal
ſcholar
ſcience
ſcoffer
ſcorner
ſcornful
ſelah
ſeller
ſenſes
ſhadow
ſharer
ſhedding
ſhunned
ſlabber
ſmelling

ſmelling	trencher	vowed	welfare
ſmutty	treſpaſs	venture	wholeſome
ſnapping	trinket	vainly	wholly
ſpender	temper	valour	wicked
ſpoiler	templer	virgin	widdow
ſtammer	tempter	viper	wiſdom
ſtrawing	tender	village	withſtand
ſtragling	tenour	vintage	woman
ſtriding	thunder	value	workman
ſtranger	timber	venom	worthy
ſubject	token	vexing	wringing
ſuffice	torment	venture	written
Sodom	toſſing	viol	wronging
Shuſan	transfer	viſit	wrongful
Schechem	tribute	undoe	waſted
Trader	truly	unite	Yearly
trading	tumult	until	yellow
tracing	tutor	unwiſe	younger
tabret	tyrant	Uri	youthful
talent	Thomas	Uzzah	yonder
Talmai	trumpet	Ukrain	yoaking
Talmud	Vachti	wafer	Zealous
tarry	vagrant	waking	Zabad
taſting	vapour	wander	Zadok
taxing	vaniſh	warfare	Zion
Tophet	vomit	wafter	Zimri
Tubal	vopſi	wedding	Zidon.

A Table of Triſſyllables.

Baſing	attended	Claudia	defamed
abetting	Ballancing	Cleophas	defrauded
Abraham	backſlider	Chicheſter	deſcended
Abigal	backwardly	Coniah	demanded
accident	baptizing	Cupido	deſpairing
almighty	baptized	cankered	diſgraced
atonement	Barbadoes	carcaſes	diſtracted
abatement	Balaam	carefulneſs	diviner
abundance	Barnabas	carnally	dreadfully
awarding	beginning	carried	dulcimer
amity	becoming	cenſured	dungeon
aſſurance	betrayed	chaſtizing	dramatick
audience	believing	cheriſhed	demoliſh
Abiram	blaſphemed	comforted	drunkenneſs
Adullam	borrowed	commanded	doggedneſs
Agabus	barbarous	confeſſing	deviate
Ahijah	bellowing	corrupted	drollery
Amorites	barrenneſs	covering	doatiſhneſs
Africa	begotten	created	Ebony
Askelon	Belſhazor	Cherubin	enmity
Apollo	Barrabas	converted	equity
Auſtria	Belzebub	Dalilah	exceeding
Agrippa	Canary	Damoris	earneſtly
allowed	carpenter	Daniel	edifie
allured	circulate	Deborah	effected
amazed	contradict	Damaſcus	elected
amended	chamberlain	Darius	elements
appointed	convincing	Demophon	eternal
aſcended	chatterer	determine	Elijah
aſſiſted	challenging	departure	Eliſha
attiring	Canaan	daſtardly	Elihu
avouched	camomil	dangerous	Enrogel
awaked	Carolus	decently	extolled
attained	Calvary	declared	extended

Faculty

Faculty
faithfully
family
famouſly
fatherleſs
favourite
fearfully
feignedly
fellowſhip
forbearing
forfeited
forgetful
forgotten
furbiſhing
furniture
Gabriel
Galbanum
Gaderens
Goliah
Gideon
Galilee
Gommorrha
Gloceſter
Golgotha
Gemini
general
garriſon
gardiner
gathering
glorious
gluttony
gravity
governour
godlineſs
grudgingly
guiltineſs
guiltleſly
Habakuk

Hazael
Hoſea
Hoſanna
Horonite
Haſhathite
hallowed
hardening
haſtening
hatefully
heavenly
heretick
holineſs
honeſty
horribly
hypocrite
Jealouſie
ignorance
imagine
imitate
immerſed
immortal
importing
impoſed
infamous
Juſtifie
Jubilee
Joſephus
Jeremy
Iſrael
Iſhmael
Jehovah
Jehoram
Joſiah
Judea
Kindneſſes
Kadmiel
Killegrew
Kilkenny

Kedemoth
Libya
Lydia
Lazarus
Lebanon
Lucifer
Leiceſter
Lincolnſhire
Lodowick
lamented
liberal
liberty
lowlineſs
luſtineſs
leproſie
Magiſtrate
Magdalen
Marquiſate
Mordecai
Matthias
Moroco
Middleſſex
Mantua
Meſſiah
Manahem
memory
meditate
miſcary
miniſter
moderate
modeſty
Nakedneſs
natural
negligent
novelty
nurſery
nutriment
Naaman

Naphtaly
Nineveh
Narciſſus
Nazareth
Obſerving
obſtinate
occupy
offended
offenſive
offering
operate
Olympus
Oliver
orion
overthrow
overſight
outlandiſh
Patriarch
Philemon
Phinehas
Potiphar
Priſcilla
Pontius
Philiſtines
Pentecoſt
pacify
paradice
paſſover
patience
penury
periſous
perjured
perplexed
perſecute
priſoner
proſecute
pſaltery
publican
puniſhment

puniſhment	rudiments	ſynagogue	unbelief
purify	Samuel	Tobiah	uncover
purpoſing	Sanballat	Togarmah	ungodly
purſuing	Sabeans	Tertullus	unity
Quality	Syria	Tychicus	unlawful
quartering	Suſanna	Theſſaly	unruly
quietly	Somerſet	Tertius	unskilful
quietneſs	Stephanus	temperance	unworthy
Rodolphus	Shibboleth	temporal	wallowing
Ramaſes	Sarepta	teſtament	wanderer
Rebekah	Sardonyx	thundering	warriour
Rabboni	Sergius	together	wearineſs
ranſoming	Sacrament	tormenter	wearisome
ravenous	Sacrifice	tyranny	wickedneſs
raviſhment	ſanctify	treſpaſſes	witneſſing
reaſoning	ſatisfy	treaſury	wonderful
rebelling	Saviour	traveller	worthily
rebuked	ſchiſmatick	Vitellus	wrongfully
reconcile	ſignify	Uriah	Youthfully
recorder	ſepulcher	Utica	Zealouſly
recover	ſeveral	vagabond	Zachary
remedy	ſilently	valiant	Zephany
regiſter	ſinfully	vanity	Zacheus
repentance	ſituate	variances	Zebulon
reprobate	ſlandered	vehement	Ziporah
reproved	ſoberneſs	victory	Zuriel
revealing	ſorrowful	vigilant	Zibia
revolter	ſuffering	vilany	Zenophon
robbery	ſuſtenance	violate	Zemarite

A Table of Words of Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables, both proper & common.

Abiathar	Alexander	abrogated
America	Artaxerxes	abundantly
Abimelech	ability	allegory
Amaſia	aboliſhed	aſtrologer

antiquity

ntiquity	Hallelujah	accuſation
poſtaſie	Herodias	Alexandria
arbarian	humanity	Benediction
eatitudes	ignominy	Ceremonial
eelzebub	Iconium	Chedorlomer
eerſheba	Laborious	Deuteronomy
oanerges	Leviathan	deſolation
artimeus	magnificence	Nebuchadnezzar
rdenſomeneſs	malefactor	recollection
lamity	Melchizedek	Salutation
leopatra	nativity	Temporality
anterbury	naturally	violation
enturion	Nathanael	voluntarily
eloſ ria	obedience	Abbreviation
ebrating	Obediah	abomination
almatia	Ptolomeus	alſufficiency
mnation	pacified	conſubſtantiation
fying	phyſitian	conſideration
eminate	Paleſtina	diſſimulation
ction	Rehoboam	Edification
tertainment	religion	Glorification
ekiel	ſalvation	Humiliation
enezer	Sennacherib	illumination
dymion	Theophilis	manifeſtation
roclydon	Thyatira	naturilization
miliar	valiantly	pacification
elity	Veſpaſian	qualification
nerating	wonderfully	ſanctification
rioufly	Zephaniah	ſuperiority
meſaret	Zelophehad	Tranſubſtantiation
latia	acceptation	Univerſality

Having ſufficiently inſtructed thee to ſpell or divide the moſt difficult words of the Engliſh Tongue, it remaineth now to teach thee to read Polyſyllables, Sentences and Books. For to initiate thee in this work, I will firſt give thee a Table of words of two ſyllables illuſtrated by their Pictures; for Pictures are the moſt intelligible Book that Children can look upon. The ingenious part of the world have much deſired ſuch a work, wherein the Pictures of all creatures, beaſts, Fiſhes Fowls, trades and occupations, and whatſoever is viſible to the Eye might be evidently preſented, to the Senſes: which would make ſuch a powerfull impreſſion on the underſtanding that Children could never forget what they once learned. The ſenſes being the conveyers of all things to our underſtanding, we ought to take a care to give the ſenſes true repreſentation of all objects: ſuch a Book as *Commenius*'s *Orbis viſibilium pictus* adapted to the Engliſh Tongue, were very profitable; which I intended to have done when I firſt undertook this work; but meeting with many obſtructions as to the printing of it, I leave it to a more ingenious Perſon to effect.

An ALPHABETICAL Table of Diſſyllables Illuſtrated by their Pictures.

A adder. b beaver. c camel. d dragon. e ewer. f fiſher. g gallows. h hedg-hog. j jackdaw. k kingly. l lyon. m mag-pie. n nutmeg. o oſtrich. p parrot. q quinſ-tree. r raven. ſ ſalmon. t tyger. v viper. w weeſel. x xerxes. y yew-tree. z zion.

That thou mayſt be able to read a ſentence diſtinctly, I adviſe the firſt to ſpell every hard word ſilently to thy ſelf, and then to

pronounce it with an audible voice : for eaſie words thou canſt read on firſt ſight: and by following this method thou ſhalt at length be able to read the hardeſt word, without the toyle of dividing it into ſyllables: for tryal read over theſe following ſentences.

A wiſe Son makes a glad Father. But a fooliſh Son is the heavineſs of his mother. *Pro* 10. 1.

A Fool deſpiſeth his Fathers inſtruction, but he that regardeth reproof is prudent. *Pro.* 15. 5.

Have mercy upon me O God, after thy goodneſs ; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away my offences. *Pſal.* 5.

I will ſubmit my ſelf to my Superiors, betters, and Elders.

Children and fools tell truth.

A good beginning a good ending.

Better late than never. *&c.*

CAP. 8. *Of Stops and Numbers.*

BEfore thou proceed any further in reading, it is neceſſary to teach thee the Stops or points of Sentences : becauſe ſometimes Sentences are longer, than thou canſt bear to read without breathing once or twice. Stops or points are the marks to direct

direct thee when to stop thy reading, like the motion of the foot in Musick, and indeed stops are not the least part of Orthography, and are these. *viz.*

Sect. 1.

1. A *Comma*, is to be written betwixt words which depend on one another: and is thus pictured (,) as, *praise ye the Lord, O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for* &c.

2. A *Semicolan*, is to be written in the middle of a sentence, and is thus pictured (;) as, *a fire was kindled in their Company; the same burnt up the wicked.* &c.

3. A *Colon* is to be written when the full sense is expresst, but yet the sentence not at an end: and is pictured thus (:) as *Blessed are they that keep Judgement: and he that doth righteousneß at all tymes.*

4. A *Period* is to be written at the full end of a sentence, and is pictured thus (.) as, *In the beginning was the Word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.*

5. A point of *Interrogation* is to be written, when a question is asked and is thus pictured (?) as, *What is your Name?*

6. A Note of *Admiration* must be written, when we wonder at at any thing and is

pictured thus (!) as, *O ſtrange! alas!*

7. A *Parentheſis* is the ſhutting of a ſentance betwixt two crooked lines ( ) being a diſcourſe thrown in by the by: as, *Tell me ingenuouſly (if there be any truth in you) whether you did not know it.*

8. A *Hyphen* is a note of connexion, either of words or ſyllables, and is thus pictured (-) as, *houſe-keeper, ſome-times, Lip-letters.*

Sect. 2.

There are beſides theſe Eight ſtops, Five *marks* which are not points of breathing, but marks to illuſtrate ſomething elſe.

1. *Aſteriſcus*, refers the reader to ſome other place, thus pictured (*)

2. This mark (") ſhoweth an Author to be quoted.

3. An *Index*, pointeth forth ſomething worthy to be remarked, thus pictured ☞

4. This mark (ʌ) ſhoweth where ſomething that is omitted ought to be put in.

5. A note of *Colliſion* ſhoweth a Letter to be taken away, either in the beginning or ending of a word: as *it's* for it is, *ſhow'd* for ſhould, *prays'd* for prayſed, *'tis* for, it is.

Sect. 2.

In reading of books as well as in all other Sciences, numbers are requiſite: Arithmetick

tick being ſo univerſally uſeful. For thy preſent buſſineſs, there is need of no other rule beſides that of *Numeration*, which I ſet down, both in words figures and Letters, for thy underſtanding thereof.

Numbers.

One	1	I	forty	40	XL
two	2	II	fifty	50	L
three	3	III	ſixty	60	LX
four	4	IV	ſeventy	70	LXX
five	5	V	eighty	80	LXXX
ſix	6	VI	ninety	90	XC
ſeven	7	VII	a hundred	100	C
eight	8	VIII	2 hundred	200	CC
nine	9	IX	3 hundred	300	CCC
ten	10	X	4 hundred	400	CCCC
eleven	11	XI	5 hundred	500	D
twelve	12	XII	6 hundred	600	DC
thirteen	13	XIII	7 hundred	700	DCC
fourteen	14	XIV	8 hundred	800	DCCC
fifteen	15	XV	9 hundred	900	CM
ſixteen	16	XVI	a thouſand	1000	M
ſeventeen	17	XVII	2 thouſand	2000	MM
eighteen	18	XVIII	3 thouſand	3000	MMM
nineteen	19	XIX	One thouſand ſix hundred&ninety two.		1692.
twenty	20	XX			MDCXCII.
thirty	30	XXX			

ā with a long ſtroke over it ſtands for an or am. *ē* for en or em. *ī* for in or im. *ō* for on or om. *ū* for un or um. as, *That Cōmon-wealth is in dāger, where Wiſdō is not predomināt.*

Likewiſe, *wth.* is written for *with.* *wn.* *when.* *wch.* *which.* *yt.* *that.* *y^e.* *the.* *yn.* *then.* *ym.* *them.* *yr.* *you.* *yr.* *your.* *'t it.* *it's it is.* *e'en even.* *'em them.* *'em they.* *I'le I will.* *wou'd would.* *balanc'd balanced.* *ak'd aked.* *ſnatch'd ſnatched.* *thump't thumped.* *bereft bereaved.* *cruſh't cruſhed.* *maim'd maimed.* *lov'd loved.* *ag'd aged.* *op'n open.* *viz.* *to wit.* *i. e.* *that is.*

Obſerve that *Capital Letters* are uſed to begin ſentences: as, In the beginning was Was the word. Or proper Names of all ſorts, as, *Adam, Jacob, Robert, Anne, Mary, London, York, England, Scotland, France, Ireland, &c.* Alſo in *Poetry* every line beginneth with a Capital, as,

As empty Veſſels make the lowdeſt ſound:
So they act leaſt who moſt in words abound.

Now for a tryal of thy skill, pray read over the 16. *Pſalm*: and obſerve the Stops, the Verſes and the Capital Letters.

Pſalm.

Pſalm. 16.

1. PReſerve me, O God: for in thee have I put my truſt.
2. O my Soul, thou haſt ſaid unto the Lord: Thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.
3. All my delight is upon the Saints that are in the Earth: and upon ſuch as excell in vertue.
4. But they that run after another God: ſhall have great trouble.
5. Their drink offerings of blood will I not offer: neither make mention of their names within my lips.
6. The Lord himſelf is the portion of mine inheritance, and of my cup: thou ſhalt mantain my lot.
7. The lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground: yea, I have a goodly heritage.
8. I will thank the Lord for giving me warning: my reins alſo chaſten me in the night ſeaſon.
9. I have ſet God always before me: for he is on my right hand, therefore I ſhall not fall.
10. Wherefore my heart was glad, and my glory rejoyced: my fleſh alſo ſhall reſt in hope.
11. For why? thou ſhalt not leave my ſoul in

in hell: neither ſhalt thou ſuffer thy holy One to ſee corruption.

12. Thou ſhalt ſhew me the path of life, in thy preſence is the fulneſs of joy and at thy right hand there is pleaſure for evermore.

A Table of Words, which are pronounced alike, but differ in Signification.

All	awl	cenſer	cenſor
altar	alter	centory	century
are	air	chair	chare
heir	here	chas'd	chaſt
aunt	ant	chews	chuſe
aſſault	aſalt	clauſe	claws
aſcent	aſſent	coat	quote
baies	baiz	coſen	couſin
ball	baul	chord	cord
bare	bear	collar	choller
be	bee	comming	cummin
berry	bury	cool'd	could
bows	boughs	coughing	coffin
bread	bred	coarſe	courſe
brows	browz	counſel	council
born	bourn	colors	cullers
buy	by	car'd	card
bruite	brute	dam	damn
call	caul	dear	deer
calender	calendar	deſert	deſart

doe

doe	do, dough	lead	led
don	dun	leaſe	leaſh
doun	down	leaper	leper
dew	due	leſſen	leſſon
emrald	emrods	leaſt	leſt
flea	flay	leman	lemon
fleam	phlegm	limb	limn
forth	fourth	low	loe
fair	fare	line	loin
fir	fur	luſtre	luſter
foul	fowl	manner	manour
fit	fight	male	mail
freiſe	freeze	meat	mete
geſt	Jeſt	moat	mote
Jeſter	Jeſture	meſſage	meſſwage
go'ſt	ghoſt	mouſe	mouze
grone	grown	Mows	muſe
haire	hare	nether	neither
hake	hawk	naught	nought
hart	heart	a notion	an ocean
hard	heard	oar	ore
holy	wholy	our	hour
hew	hue	own	one
hollo	hollow	order	ordour
Ire	eyer	pair	pare, pear
inſight	incite	pauſe	paws
ile	Iſle	paſtor	paſture
in	inn	pleas	pleaſe
Jerkin	Jirkin	pick't her	picture
lamb	lamm	prophet	profit

pray	prey	ſhare	ſhear
plumb	plum	ſhoe	ſhew
pour	power	ſlow	ſlo
rain	reign or reins	ſtairs	ſtares
		ſo	ſow
raiſe	raies	ſoar	ſore
ranker	rancour	ſucker	ſuccour
race	raſe	ſome	ſum
rare	rear	ſun	ſon
read	red	ſure	ſewer
raiſin	reaſon	tach	tax
right	write or rite	tenour	tenure
		their	there
ry	wry	time	thyme
roe	row	tide	tyde
rote	wrote	to	tow
ruff	rough	tower	towre
ſay	ſey	throne	thrown
ſaver	ſavor	vein	vain
ſeas	ſeize	vial	viol
ſell	cell	wore	wear
ſeller	celler	weigh	way
ſight	ſite	woe	woo
ſize	ſiſe	yea	ye.
ſeaſon	ſeiſin		

The End of the Firſt Part.

THE

SECOND PART

Of the Engliſh

GRAMMAR

Containeth,

I. ETYMOLOGY, or the Parts of Speech, their Variations and Derivations.

II. SYNTAX, or joyning of Words together in Sentences, by Rules of Concordance, Government, *&c.*

III. PROSODY, or Poetry and the true Accenting of Words.

ETYMOLOGY.

CAP. 1.

Of the Eight parts of Speech.

HAving in the firſt Part, treated of *Letters*, *Syllables*, and the true ſpelling and reading of Words of one Syllable, and Words of more Syllables, and ſet down large Tables of all ſorts, by way of Nomenclature; I deſigne in this ſecond part to teach thee the true Etymology of Words, their variations, and conjugations in order to their Syntax; ſo that by learning this part by heart: thou mayſt become a perfect Engliſh Scholar, without being beholden to the Latine Tongue.

All the words of the Engliſh Tongue are reduced to theſe Eight kinds.

viz.

Four which change their endings.	Noun,	Four wch do not change their endings.	Adverb,
	Pronoun,		Conjunction,
	Verb,		Preposition,
	Participle,		Interjection.

Sect. 1. *of a Noun.*

A Noun, is that word which expreſſeth the Name of every thing; as, God, a man,

a

a woman, goodneſs, John.

Of Nouns, ſome be Subſtantives and ſome be Adjectives.

A *Subſtantive*, is that which denotes the thing it ſelf or its qualitie: as God, goodneſs. Man manhood.

The *Adjective*, is that which declares the nature of the Subſtantive, as, eternal, excellent, good, happy.

Subſtantives and Adjectives are divided into, *Concretes*, and *Abſtracts*: as, heat, hot; heating, heated; love, loving; amity, amorous; lovingneſs, lovely; hotneſs, calefactive.

All words that end in *ment* and *age*, in *ance* or *ence*, in *dom* or *on*, in *neſs ty*, in *head* or *hood* or in *ſhip*: as *Commandement*, *bondage*, *repentance*, *penitence*, *kingdom*, *union*, *goodneſs*, *activity*, *godhead*, *manhood*, *Lordſhip*, *&c.* are Subſtantives.

Adjectives end in *ſom*, *ful*, *y*, *iſh*, *ous*, *al*, *ed* and *ive*: as, *burdenſom*, *careful*, *hardy*, *godly*, *fooliſh*, *riotous*, *temporal*, *hated diminutive*, *demonſtrative*, *ſignificative*, *&c.*

There belong to a noun, theſe four things: *Articles*, *Numbers*, *Genders*, and *Prepoſitions*.

Sect. 2. of the Articles.

Articles are two, *A* and *The*, like *hic*, *hæc* *hoc*

hoc in Latin, or ὁ ἡ τὸ in the Greek. *A*, giveth a full expreſſion of the thing following and is only put before words of the ſingular Number: but when a Subſtantive begins with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an Angel*, *an eel*, *an houſe*.

When an *Adjective*, is put before the Subſtantive, the Article *a* or *an* is put before the Adjective, as *a learned man*. *An honeſt man*. Except when the Adjectives, *ſuch*, *too*, *ſo* or *as*, are joyned to the Subſtantive, then the Article is put before the Subſtantive, as, *ſo gracious a man*, *too merciful a Prince*. *A* is put for *in* as *a bed*, for in bed: and ſometimes for *of* as a *meaſure a barley*, for *of barley*; ſometimes its put by way of Redundancy, as *a going*, *a dying*.

The is added to both Numbers, as, *the man*, *the men*, *the eye*, *the eyes*, *the hand*, *the hands*.

Sect. 3. *of Numbers.*

There be two *Numbers*, the *Singular*, which ſpeaketh but of one, as, a *hand*; and the *Plural*, which ſpeaketh of more, as, *the hands*.

The *Plural Number* is moſt commonly made by adding *s*, as *head*, *heads*, *hand*, *hands*, *pea*, *peas*, and *peaſen*.

In words which end in *s* or *x*, the plural ends

ends in *es* as *houſe*, *houſes*, *phraſe*, *phraſes*, *ax*, *axes*, ſome end in *en*: as *brother*, *brothers*, *brethren*. *Cow*, *cows*, *kine*. *Sow*, *ſows*, *ſwine*. Some by changing their Vowels as *foot*, *feet*. *Gooſe*, *geeſe*. *Mouſe*, *mice*. *Lowſe*, *lice*. Words ending in *f*, change *f* into *v*, as, *calf calves*, *half halves*, *ſelf ſelves*, *life lives*, *ſhelf ſhelves*, *wife wives*, *wolfe wolves*.

Sect. 4. *of Genders.*

As a *Gender* denotes a Sex, there can be but two; *Maſculine* and *Feminine*: The Maſculine Gender denotes the male kind, and the Feminine the Female: as a *Huſband*, is the maſculine gender and a *Duke*, a *Prince*, a *Count*, a *he-goat*. A *Wife*, a *Dutcheſs*, a *Princeſs*, a *Counteſs*, a *ſhe-goat*, are of the Feminine gender. Some words of no gender, by the way of eminency are made of the maſculine or feminine Gender. As when we ſpeak of the *Sun*, *His going fourth is from the end of the Earth. &c.* When we ſpeak of the Church, as, *She hath nouriſhed Children*.

Sect. 5. *of Prepoſitions.*

A *Prepoſition* is a part of Speech, which is commonly ſet before other parts of Speech,

either in *Appoſition*, as *of me, to God*: or elſe in *Compoſition* as, *toward, upward, forward. &c.*

Nouns having but two different endings, *viz.* one in the Singular, and another in the Plural, as *a hand, the hands*; they cannot be ſaid to have Caſes, as in the Latin and Greek Tongues, which defect in our Tongue is ſupplyed by the aid of *Prepoſitions*: in this wiſe.

Singular.	Plural.
A Kingdom.	*The Kingdoms.*
Of a Kingdom.	*Of the Kingdoms.*
To a Kingdom.	*To the Kingdoms.*
The Kingdom.	*The Kingdoms.*
O Kingdom.	*O Kingdoms.*
With from or by a Kingdom.	*With from & by the Kingdoms.*

Now this defect of Declenſions and Caſes, makes the Engliſh Tongue eaſie to be learned; and ſeeing that Prepoſitions ſupply the ſame you muſt learn the Prepoſitions perfectly, which are divided into *Cauſals* and *Locals*.

Cauſals are, *of*, as *The works of Cicero, the Palace of the Emperour*: which ſometimes is changed into an adjective poſſeſſive, as, *Cicero's works, the Emperour's Palace*: *The King's Son*, for *of the King*. *The Son of James*, or *James's Son*, where *s* is put for *his*; *The Daughter*

Daughter of Jane, or *Jane's Daughter*, where *s* is put for *hers*. *The darkneſs of hell*, or *hell's darkneſs*, where *s* is put for *its*. Sometimes *of* denotes the material cauſe, as a *Building of ſtone*, or, *a ſtone building*. Sometimes it denotes the object; as *He is writing a Treatiſe of Logick.*

With and *by* expreſſe the inſtrument, cauſe, or way of an action: as *He killed him with a ſword. He did it with care.*

For, denotes the Final cauſe or end of an action: as *He taught for profit.*

According to, denotes the likeneſs or idea of a thing, as, *According to his pattern.*

Againſt ſignifies oppoſition: *Againſt God.*

Theſe are Locals: and denotes the place, the time, or motion and reſt.

To, *from*, *into*, *ont of*, *up*, *upwards*, *down*, *downwards*, ſignifie motion.

At, *off*, *within*, *without*, *above*, *below*, *beneath*, ſignifie reſt.

Over, *about*, *round about*, *thorow*, *beſids*, *before*, *after*, *upon*, *under*, *on this ſide*, *beyond*, *between*, *againſt*, *over-againſt*, *toward*, *backward*, *forward*, *upward*, *hitherward*, *thitherward*, *heaven ward*, ſignifie motion or reſt.

Note that *between* or *betwixt* are ſpoken of two only, but *among*, of more, as *Divide ten ſhillings betwixt John and James.* But, *Divide this angel amongſt Four.*

Sect. 6. of the Comparisons.

An *Adjective* hath no other variation, than that of *Degrees*, which are three, *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*: so that all Adjectives which may increase or diminish their signification are compared: as *hard*, *harder*, *hardest*.

The *Positive* betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess, or diminution, as *sharp*, *small*.

The *Comparative* addeth *more* or *er*, as *sharper* or *more sharp*, *harder* or *more hard*.

The *Superlative* is formed by adding *most* or *est*, as *sharpest* or *most sharp*, *hardest* or *most hard*.

These are Irregular as, *good*, *better*, *best*. *Bad worse*, *worst*. *Little*, *lesse*, *least*. *Much*, *more*, *most*. *Late*, *later* or *latter*, *last* or *latest*.

Adverbs, likewise are compared, as *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*. *Above over*, *overmost*. *Behind*, *hinder*, *hindermost*. *Before*, *former*, *foremost*. *Beneath*, *neither*, *neithermost*. *Oft*, *oftner*, *oftnest*. *Well*, *good*, *better*. *&c.*

CAP.

CAP. 2.

Of a Pronoun.

AS a Noun is the ſign of a thing, ſo a *Pronoun*, is the ſign of a Noun; of which there are three kinds: *Perſonal*, as *I*, *thee*, *him*. *Demonſtrative* as, *thiſ*, *that*. *Relative* as, *who* and *he*.

1. *Perſon.*

Sing. { *I, me, my, mine.* / *I my ſelf, my own.* Plur. { *we, us, our, ours.* / *we our ſelves, our own*

2. *Perſon.*

Sing. { *Thou, thee, thy, thine.* / *Thy ſelf, thy own.* Plur. { *ye, yee, your, yours.* / *your ſelves, your own.*

3. *Perſon.*

Sing. *He, him, his, She, her, hers, it, it, its.*
Plur. *They, them, thoſe, theirs.*

I, thou, he, ſhe, we, ye, they, are put before Verbs. *Me, thee, him, her, us, you, them*, follow verbs or Prepoſitions. When a vowel follows we ſay *mine*, *thine*, for *my*, *thy*.

Who, which, what, whom, whoſe, are *Interrogatives*.

Theſe are *Reduplicatives*, *He, himſelf, his own.*

own. She her ſelf, her own. Its ſelf, its own: in the Singular Number.

They themſelves, their own, Plural.

The Sing. *This, this very.* Pl. *theſe, theſe very.*

The Sing. *That, that very.* P. *thoſe, thoſe very.*

My, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, hers, its, their own, this, theſe, that, thoſe, are Poſſeſives. *i. e.* ſiignifie, belonging to, or poſſeſſion.

CAP. 3.

Of a Verb.

A *Verb* is a part of Speech which ſignifies to *do, to ſuffer,* or *to be,* and is varied with *Moods* and *Tenſes:* as, *I love, I am loved, I am.*

The *Conjugation* of Verbs is very eaſie in the Engliſh Tongue, for we have only two *times, preſent,* and *preterit,* two *Participles, active* and *paſſive*; and all the reſt of the tenſes are ſupplyed by auxilary Verbs.

The *Preſent Tenſe* is the *Theme,* as *burn,* ſignifying the preſent Inſtant in which we ſpeak.

The *preterit Tenſe,* denotes the time paſt by adding *ed* or *en,* as *burned, drive, driven.*

The *active Participle* ends in *ing,* as *burning,*

ing, *driving*, the poſſive in *ed* or *en* as *loved*, *driven*.

In the ſecond Perſon ſingular of both tenſes, the termination *eſt*, or *edſt*, is added, and in the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe there is added *eth*, or *s*. *thou burneſt*, *he burneth*, or *burns*, *thou burned'ſt*.

The *Imperative mood* is formed by putting the Nominative caſe after the Verb, *prepare thou*, *love thou*, ſometimes by the ſign *let*, *let a man examine himſelfe*: the Engliſh Tongue uſeth the *firſt Perſon* of the Imperative Mood: which ſignifieth to command.

The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* are the ſame with the *Indicative*, only they have conjunctions and adverbs joyned to them. *can*. *may*, *muſt*, are ſigns of the preſent tenſe. *could*, *might*, *would*, *ſhould*, *ought*, cheifly declare the *preterect tenſe*. *Shall* and *will* declare the *future*, as, *when I ſhall love*. Note that, *ſhall* in the firſt perſons ſignifies a declaration of ones mind, in the ſecond and third a command. *I ſhall prepare*, *thou ſhalt prepare*. So *will* in the firſt perſons, ſignifies a promiſe, in the ſecond and third a declaration, as *I will prepare*, *ye will prepare*, *he will prepare*.

The *Infinitive* mood, for the moſt part has *to* put before it, which may be changed, by that, as *I command you to depart*, or *I command that you depart*.

Am, was, been, be, had, have, ſhall, will, can, could, are ſigns both of the active and paſſive voice. *Do* and *did* belong only to the active.

The active Auxiliaries.

		1. p.	2. p.	3. p.		1. 2. 3. p.
Preſent	Sing.	*do*	*doſt*	*doth*	P.	*do*
		have	*haſt*	*hath*		*have*
Pret.	Sing.	*did*	*didſt*	*did*	P.	*did*
		had	*hadſt*	*had*		*had*
Future	Sing.	*ſhall*	*ſhalt*	*ſhall*	P.	*ſhall*
		will	*wilt*	*will*		*will*

Copulás both Active and Paſſive.

Preſ.	Sing.	*am*	*art*	*is*	P.	*are*
		be	*beeſt*	*be*		*be*
		have	*haſt*	*hath*		*have*
		been	*been*	*been*		*been*
Pret.	Sing.	*was*	*waſt*	*was*	P.	*was*
		wee	*wert*	*were*		*were*
		had	*hadſt*	*had*		*had*
		been	*been*	*been*		*been*

Fut. Sing. *ſhall be, ſhalt be, ſhall be,* P. *ſhall be,*
will be, wilt be, will be, *will be,*

The

The conjugation of the verb Subſtantive *am*, upon which depends the paſive voice.

Preſent tenſe.

Singular.			Plural.		
1 p.	2 p.	3 p.	1 p.	2 p.	3 p.
I am,	*thou art,*	*he is,*	*we are,*	*ye are,*	*they are,*
	you are,				
I be	*thou beeſt,*	*he be,*	*we be,*	*ye be,*	*they be,*
	you be,				

Imperfect tenſe.

I was	*thou waſt,*	*he was*	*we was,*	*ye was,*	*they was*
	you was,	[*were*			[*were*
I were,	*thou wert,*	*he*	*we were,*	*ye were,*	*they*
	you wert,				

Preter tenſe.

I have been, thou haſt been, or *you have been, he hath been.*

Plur. *we have been, ye have been, they have been.*

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

I had been, thou hadſt been, he had been.
you had been,

Pl. *we had been, ye had been, they had been.*

Future

Future tenſe.

I ſhall be,	*thou ſhalt be,* *you ſhall be,*	*he ſhall be.*
Pl. *we ſhall be,*	*ye ſhall be,*	*they ſhall be.*
I will be,	*thou wilt be,*	*he will be.*
Pl. *we will be,*	*ye will be,*	*they will be.*

All Verbs regular and irregular may be reduced to two *Conjugations. viz.*

Firſt Conjugation.

The *Preter tenſe* is formed from the preſent by adding *ed*, as *I prepare, I prepared. I love, I loved.*

Note that *e* is often taken away, and after *s*, *ſh*, *ch*, *x*, *f*, *k*, *p*, and for *d* we write *t*, as *gird, girded, girt, expreſs, expreſſed, expreſt, mark, marked, mark't, paſſed, paſt.*

In ſome Verbs *a long vowel* is changed into *a ſhort, bereave, bereaved, bereft, cleave, cleaved, cleft, creep, crept, deal, dealt, dream, dreamt, feel, felt, flee, fled, flew, lend, lent.* Some which end in *ed*, have a more proper ending, as *beſeeched, beſought, hang'd hung, ſkined, ſhon, ſpined, ſpun, ſpan, ſhrinked, ſhrunk, ſhrank, wined, wun, wan, teached, taught, wringed, wrung wrang.*

The

The first Conjugation.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood, Present Time.

Sing. I Love / I do love — Thou Loveſt / thou doſt love — He Loveth / he doth love — *Plur.* We Love / we do love — Ye Love / ye do love — They Love / they do love.

Preterit Time.

Sing. I Loved / I have loved — Thou Lovedſt / thou haſt loved — He Loved / he hath loved — *Plur.* We Loved / we have loved — Ye Loved / ye have loved — *&c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Love I / let me love — Love Thou / let thee love — Love He / let him love — *Plur.* Love we / let us love — Love ye / let you love — Love they / let them love.

Participle of the preſent Tenſe. Loving.

Indicative Mood, Paſſive Voice, Preſent Time.

Sing. I am Loved, Thou art Loved, He is Loved. *Plur.* We are Loved, Ye are Loved, They are Loved.

Preterit Time.

Sing. I was Loved, / I have been loved — Thou waſt Loved / thou haſt been loved — He was Loved / he hath been loved — *Plur.* We were Loved / we have bin loved — *&c.*

Participle, Loved. *The Paſſive Voice depends wholly on the Conjugation of the Verb Subſtantive,* am.

The Paſſive Voice depends wholly on the Conjugation of the Verb Subſtantive, am.

The ſecond Conjugation.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood, Preſent Time.

Sing. I Forſake / *or,* I do forſake — Thou Forſakeſt / *or,* thou doſt forſake — He Forſaketh / *or,* he doth forſake — *Plur.* We Forſake / *or,* we do forſake — Ye Forſake / *or,* ye do forſake — *&c.*

Preterit Time

Sing. I have Forſaken / *or,* I forſook — Thou haſt Forſaken / *or,* thou forſookeſt — He hath Forſaken / *or,* he forſook — *Plur.* We have Forſaken / *or,* we forſook — *&c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Forſake I / *or,* let me forſake — Forſake Thou / *or,* let thee forſake — Forſake He / *or,* let him forſake — *Plur.* Forſake We / *or,* let us forſake — Forſake Ye / *or,* let you forſake — *&c.*

Participle Preſent Tenſe. Forſaking.

Indicative Mood, Paſſive Voice, Preſent Time.

Sing. I am Forſaken / *or,* I am forſook — Thou art Forſaken / *or,* thou art forſook — He is Forſaken / *or* he is forſook — *Pluraliter* We are Forſaken / *or,* we are forſook — *&c.*

Participle Paſſive. Forſaken *or* Forſook.

Accordingly all other Verbs may be varied.

The Second Conjugation.

The *Preter tenſe* of the ſecond commonly ends in *en* as, *be, been, bear, born, beget, begotten, bid, bidden, drive, driven, eat, eaten, forſake, forſaken,* ſome have other endings beſide *en,* as *chide, chiden chode, ride, riden, rode, ſee, ſeen, ſaw, ſpeake, ſpoken, ſpoke, wear, worn, wore.* ſome end in *ed* and *en* as *hew, hew'd hew'n, mow, mow'd, mown, blow, blow'd, blown, know, known, knew.*

CAP. 4.

Of Adverbs.

Adverbs are joyned to Verbs and Adjectives; as *that was nobly done.* God is *infinitely* mercifull.

Some are of Affirming and Denying as, *yea, yes, no, not, nay, indeed, verily, truly, ſurely.*

Some of Comparing as, *even as, ſo, more, moſt, leſs, leſt, rathar, than.*

Some of Time as, *yet, ſtill, till, while,* &c.

Some of Place as, *here, there, every where.*

Some of Order, as *firſt, Secondly, thirdly.* &c.

CAP.

CAP. 5.

Of Conjunctions.

SOme are *Cauſals*, *becauſe*, *wherefore*, &c.
Some *Conditionals*, as *if*, *unleſs*, *indeed*.

CAP. 6.

Of Interjections.

SOme are of *Calling*, as *ho*, *ſo ho*.
Some of requiring ſilence as, *ſt. huſh*.
Some *Threatning*, as *wo*
Some of *Rejoycing*, *ha*, *ha*, *he*.
Some of *Grief*, *ah hei*, *oh*, *ah*, *alas*, *alack*.
Some of *Hatred* as, *vauh*, *hau*.
Some of *Deſpiſing*, as *piſh*, *ſhu*, *tiſh*. &c.

CAP. 7.

Of Syntax.

THE joyning together of Words in Sentences expreſſive of ones mind, depends for the moſt part upon the Prepoſitions: and theſe three following Rules, which are the

the Fundamental Rules of all Tongues.

1. *Rule.*

The Noun Substantive agreeth with the verb or copula, which denoteth the essence, action or passion, which in other Tongues is called the Nominative case, as *God said unto Moses: Mine eyes saw him: Thou readest: He speaketh:* in number and person, sometimes the Noun Substantive is put absolutely without a verb or copula, as *Cicero's works. James a most learned man.*

Rule. 2.

Verbs, Substantives or *Neuters,* or almost any kind of verb or copula, hath the Substantive or Adjective after them agreeing with the Substantive preceeding them, as, *A man is rational. Vertue is the only Nobility. James goeth bolt upright. Robert became unfortunate.*

Rule. 3.

The *verb Transative* or the *verb active,* or *adjective active,* have always the Oblique or Accusative word after it: as, *He burneth me. God loveth me. God loveth us. Love him.*

He

He is writing, or he writes a grammar.

Obſerve 1. that the Nominative or the perſon are often not expreſſed in words of the Imperative mood as, *burn this wood, for burn thou or ye*: alſo the nominative is always put after the verbs of commanding or deſiring, *read thou.* Except it be expreſſed by *let*, as *Read we*, or *let us read.*

Obſ. 2. If you put the Subſtantive or perſon after the Auxiliary verb of the Preterimperfect tenſe, it ſupplyeth the want of, *if*, as, *had he asked*, or *had he read*, inſtead of *if he had asked*, or *if he had read*: *Had John done this.*

Obſ. 3. That the *Adverb of denying, not*, is put after the Verb Integral, Copula or Auxilary, as, *it burned not, it did not burn.*

Obſ. 4. That there are no verbs Impersonals in the Engliſh Tongue, yet ſometimes we prefix the Nominative caſe *it* of the third perſon, inſtead of the firſt and ſecond perſon: as, *it delighteth me*, for, *I delight, it pleaſeth me, for I pleaſe, it behooveth &c. It pleaſeth me to be Godly. It delighteth me to read* Virgil: whereas, *I delight to read* Virgil. *&c.* are more proper, for that way of expreſſing by, *it*, is borrowed from the Latine.

Prepoſitions are moſt frequently expreſſed: *That is good for me. The milk is turned into butter.*

Ex-

Except after verbs of *giving*, *paying*, *yeilding*, *owing*; *I gave him a book. I paid him his debt. It yeilded me three pence. I owe him a crown.*

Except 2. where they are omitted in some peculiar phrases. *A building fifty foot high. A tree five foot Diameter. He went twenty miles. He goes home. He is eighteen years old. He is indebted forty pounds.*

A perfect Sentence is composed of the Substantive and Verb and the words following the Verbs, either by agreement or Government, then words joyned by concordance, apposition, the substantive with the preposition, the Infinitive mood, the Substantive put absolutely, Adverbs Conjunctions added according to the nature of the discourse. as *The General pursuing fast the Enemy, fell unfortunately into their hands, where to our great sorrow, alas! by wicked men, he was shamefully put to death.*

But in artificial order, especially in Poetry this order is neglected: that the conclusion of the sentence may be rendred the more inaffected: and grateful to the Ear.

CAP. 8.

Of the Derivations & Compoſition of the parts of Speech.

Sect. 1

OF a Noun Subſtantive is formed an Adjective Poſſeſſive, as *Cicero's works*: *Thomas's vertues. The witneſs'es credit.* if the word be of the plural number and end in *s*, the firſt is underſtood, as *the two warriors arms:* but both are expreſſed in the ſingular number as, *James's vices.* when two Subſtantives are relative. *s* is added after the ſecond, as *the King of Spains gold.* Sometimes both have *s* added, as *his Siſters Brothers wife.*

2. Adjectives are formed of Subſtantives which ſignifie the matter of a thing by adding *en* as, *earth, earthen, hemp, hempen, flax, flaxen, lead, leaden, wood, wooden, wool, woollen*: Except *ſilver, Iron, horn, paper, braſs* or *brazen, gold* or *golden*, ſo *hay* as a *hay mow, ſtraw-hat, hair-cloth wood-pile.* &c,

3. Many Subſtantives, and adjectives and other parts of ſpeech likewiſe become, verbs, as, a *houſe* to *houſe, braſs* to *braze, glaſs* to *glaze, graſs* to *graze, price* to *prize, breath* to *breathe, ſhade ſhadow*, to *ſhade*, to *ſha-dow, a fiſh*, to *fiſh, oyl* to *oyl, a rule*, to *rule, love* to *love, life*

life to *live*, *ſtrife* to *ſtrive*, *further* to *further*, *forward* to *forward*, *hinder* to *hinder*. Sometimes the termination *en* is added after Adjectives, as *haſt*, *haſten*, *length* to *lengthen*, *ſtrength* to *ſtrengthen*, *ſhort* to *ſhorten*, *faſt* to *faſten*, *white* to *whiten*, *black* to *black* and *blacken*, *hard* to *harden*, *ſoft* to *ſoften*.

4. From verbs are formed participles, either paſſive ending in *ed* or *en*, or active ending in *ing* and by adding *er*, it becomes a *Noun Verbal*. as, to *hear*, *heard*, *hearing*, *hearer*; to *give*, *given*, *giving*, *giver*; to *love*, *loved*, *loving*, *lover*.

5. From Subſtantives are formed firſt *Adjectives* of plenty ending in *y* as, *wealth*, *wealthy*, *health*, *healthy*, *might*, *mighty*, and in *full* as *joy*, *joyful*, *youth*, *youthful*. In *ſome* as *delight*, *delightſome*, *burden*, *burdenſome*, *whole*, *wholeſome*. Secondly Adjectives of want or defect in *leſs*, as *worth*, *worthleſs*, *wit*, *witleſs*, *care*, *careleſs*. Thirdly Adjectives of *likeneſs*, as, *giant*, *giantly*, *earth*, *earthly*, *heaven heavenly*. Fourthly Adjectives diminutive in *iſh*, as *green*, *greeniſh*, *white*, *whitiſh*, *wolve*, *wolviſh*, *child*, *childiſh*. Fifthly Subſtantives diminutive, as, *hill*, *hillock*, *part*, *parcel*, *cock*, *cockrel*, *chick*, *chickin*, *gooſe*, *goſling*.

6. From Adjectives concretes are made Subſtantives abſtracts: In *neſs*, as *white*, *whiteneſs*, *hard*, *hardneſs*, *great*, *greatneſs*, *skil-*

CAP. 8.

Of the Derivations & Compoſition of the parts of Speech.

Sect. 1

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3. Many Subſtantives, and adjectives and other parts of ſpeech likewiſe become, verbs, as, a *houſe* to *houſe, braſs* to *braze, glaſs* to *glaze, graſs* to *graze, price* to *prize, breath* to *breathe, ſhade ſhadow*, to *ſhade*, to *ſha-dow, a fiſh*, to *fiſh, oyl* to *oyl, a rule*, to *rule, love* to *love, life*

life to *live*, *ſtrife* to *ſtrive*, *further* to *further*, *forward* to *forward*, *hinder* to *hinder*. Sometimes the termination *en* is added after Adjectives, as *haſt*, *haſten*, *length* to *lengthen*, *ſtrength* to *ſtrengthen*, *ſhort* to *ſhorten*, *faſt* to *faſten*, *white* to *whiten*, *black* to *black* and *blacken*, *hard* to *harden*, *ſoft* to *ſoften*.

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6. From Adjectives concretes are made Subſtantives abſtracts: In *neſs*, as *white*, *whiteneſs*, *hard*, *hardneſs*, *great*, *greatneſs*, *skil-*

ful, *skilfulneſs*, as alſo in *head* and *hood*, as *godhead*, *manhood*, *widdowhood*, *knighthood*, *Prieſthood*; to which ſometimes there is added *th* as *well*, *wealth*, *wide*, *width*. In *ſhip* ſignifying Office or Employment, as, *Kingſhip*, *Lordſhip*, *Worſhip*, *Stewardſhip*. Some in *dome*, *rick*, and *wick*, as *Kingdom*, *Popedome*, *Biſhoprick*, *Baylywick*. In *ment* or *age*, as *Commandement*, *uſage*.

7. From Verbs and Nouns are likewiſe formed ſeveral ſorts of words, as to *beat*, a *bat*, *batoon*, a *battel*, a *beetle*, a *battledoor*, to *batter*, *batter*, &c. To *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tach*, *tackle*, &c. From *two*, *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, &c. From *noſe*, *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſniker*, *ſnot*, *ſnevil*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnudge*, &c. From *blow*, *blaſt*, *bleat*, *bleak*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blabber*, *bliſter*, *blain*, *bloſſom*, *bloom*, &c. *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrow*, *ſtrike*, *ſtroke*, *ſtreake*, *ſtripe* *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtreight* *ſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*, *ſtrange*. From *ſtand*, *ſtay*, *ſtaff*, *ſtop*, *ſtuff*, *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtinch*, *ſticth*, *ſtud*, *ſtubble*, *ſtump*, *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *ſtamp*, *ſtow*, *beſtow*, *ſteward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtill*, *ſtage*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſteed*, *ſtallian*, *ſtiff*, *ſtone*, *ſtanch*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*.

8. We have many words derived from the Latine, almoſt all words except, Monoſyllables,

nosyllables, which become Englisn words by taking away the terminations of the oblique cases and some other small variation. As from *Natura* comes *nature*, from *Gratia*, *grace*, *Clementia*, *clemency*, *Ingeniosus*, *ingenious*, *Ornamentum*, *ornament*, *Vitium*, *vice*, *Infans*, *infant*, *Prudens*, *prudent*, *Conditio*, *condition*, *Unio*, *union*, *Multitudo*, *multitude*, *Possibilis*, *possible*, *Facies*, *face*, &c.

Where there is any great variation, we have it from the French, as in *lion*, *almosne*, *almosner*, *nieu*, *estrange*, *fontaine*, *montaine*, *aigre*, whence come our English words *Lion*, *almes*, *almoner*, *new*, *strange*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *eager*. So *chamber*, *tender*, *cinder*, from the Latine, *camera*, *tener*, *cinis*, because the French write, *chambre*, *tendre*, *cendre* &c.

9. The Verbs which we borrow from the Latine, are derived from the present tense and supine, casting away the terminations and some other small mutation, as, *extendo*, *extend*, *conduco*, *conduct*, *despicio*, *despise*, *concipio*, *conceive*, &c. *Supplicatum* to *supplicate*, *demonstratum* to *demonstrate*, *exemptum* to *exempt*, *suppressum* to *suppress*, *rejectum* to *reject*.

Some words are borrowed and yet have a greater variation, as, *time* from *tempus*, *name* from *nomen*, *Dame* from *Domina*, *page* from *pagina*, *pot* from the Greek Ποτήριον, *cup* from Κυπέλλα, *can* from *Cantharus*, *tent* from *tento-*

rium, *pray* from *precor*, *ply* from *plico*, ſo *imply*, *reply*, *comply*, *ſee* from *ſedes Epiſcopalis*.

Sometimes a vowel is caſt away out of the middle of a word, for brevities ſake. As an *Aunt*, *amita*, *ſpright*, *ſpiritus*, *debt*, *debitum*, *doubt*, *dubito*, *peuſil*, *penecillum*. Sometimes a whole ſyllable, as *round* from *rotundus*, *roul*, *rotula*, *ſecure* or *ſure* from *ſecurus*, *rule* from *regula*, *tile*, *tegula*, *dean*, *decanus*, *peril*, *periculum*, *maſter*, *magiſter*, but theſe contractions are more difficult to be diſcerned, as *Kyrk* from Κυριακὸς οἶκος, *Prieſt* from *Preſbiter*, *Sexton* from *Sacriſtanus*, *Biſhop* from *Epiſcopus*, *chain*, *catena*, *poor*, *pauper*.

Verbs for the moſt part are primatives, Adverbs are formed of Adjectives by adding *ly*, as *chearful*, *chearfully*, *juſt*, *juſtly*, *bad*, *badly*, &c.

Sect. 2.

Of the Compoſition of the parts of Speech.

The Prepoſitions which are uſed in Compoſition are theſe, *con*, *co*, *col*, *com*, as *commerce*, *concourſe*, *cohabit*, *commit*. 2 *dis*, *de*, as *diſlike*, *diſeaſe*, *deſpair*, *deveſt*. 3 *ex*, *ef*, *e*, as *example*, *effect*. 4 *in*, *il*, *em*, *im*, *en*, *ir*, as *inſenſible*, *embolden*, *immure*, *endamage*, *inflame*, *irritate*, 5 *ob*, *oc*, *of*, as *object*, *obſerve*, *offend*, *occaſion*.

6 *over*,

6 *over*, as *overſee*, *overcaſt*, *over-rule*. 7 *under*, as *undermoſt*. 8 *out*, as *outlandiſh*. 9 *pre*, as *preſuppoſe*, *preſume*. 10 *poſt*, as *poſtſcript*. 11 *with*, as *withdraw*. 12 *re*, as *reclaim*. 13 *un*, as *untrue*, *unpoſſible*, *untye*. 14 *mis*, as *miſgive*, *miſtake*. 15 *monger*, as *cheeſemonger*. 16 *a*, as *aboad*, *abed*. 17 *be*, as *before*, *behind*, *beneath*, *between*. 18 *counter*, as *countermand*, *countermine*. *&c.*

CAP. IX.

Proſody.

PRoſody is the laſt part of Grammar: and it Teacheth the true pronunciation of words either in Proſe or Verſe, as to their accents and quantitie or time. So that Proſody is twofold, one teacheth the true accents of words: and the other the manner of making Verſes.

Sect. 1. *Of the Accents.*

There are three Accents, 1. the heavy or ſhort accent deſcending towards the right thus [`] is the ſign of a Syllable elevated

above the reſt, as, *còntrary.*

2. The ſharp or long Accent, riſeing to the right, thus ['] is the ſign of a Syllable made long, *mét* ; when both theſe Accents meet in one Syllable, it is called (3) a Circumflex as *contrîve.*

Rule. 1. *Of Diſſyllables.*

When the Terminations *able, iſh, full, leſs, neſs, ſom, ward, y* or *ly* are joyned to a Monoſyllable the firſt Syllable is accented as *nótable, childiſh, fáithfull, faithleſs, greatneſs, noiſom, backward, hardly.* So are likewiſe the terminations of verbs as *acte'ſt, acteth, acted,* and of the comparative and Superlative degree, as, *ſoft, ſofter, ſofteſt.*

Rule. 2.

So when in *er,* except, *defèr, refèr, prefèr,* or in *or* and *ure,* and in *le* and *en* which do not make another ſyllable, as *humble, hard'n.* Except 1. the Syllables, which have e long, or the ſound of *ee, oe, ai,* as *degrèe, appèar, frontièr, ſerène, blaſphême, ſupréme, terrène, behoves, maintàin, obey, begin, cajòle, carèſs, caroùſe, cemènt, collògue, creàte, fomènt, pedànt, produce, ſalùte.* Except, 2*ly.* the Compounds from Verbs, where the verb, whither it be put firſt or laſt, in compoſition, takes the

Ac-

Accent. as *backbite, backſlide, breakfaſt, catchpoles, makebate, partake, paſſport.*

Rule. 3.

When a Prepoſition is put before a Monoſyllable, the Primitive word has the Accent, as, *collegue, pollute,* except *atom, beſom, decent.* Theſe likewiſe are excepted, *abject, accent, adjunct, advent, aſpect, common, compact, concord, concourſe, office, offer, product, proffer, profit, ſurplice.*

The Accenting of Polyſyllables.

Rule. 1.

Although the Antepenult Syllable be a Prepoſition, if the Penult be not long by Poſition, the Antepenult retaineth the Accent, as, *activity,* from *active,* but if neſs be added to a diſſyllable, the accent never changes his place, as *righteous, righteouſneſs.* Except. 1. when the Penult is long by poſition, as *accompliſh, abandon, ignoble, illuſtrate,* Except, *overture.* 2. When the conſonant of the Penult is doubled, as *admoniſh, already, apparel, aſtoniſh, conſider, continue, depoſit imbezil, imodeſt, exotick, replevy, diſinherit.* 3. Except ſome which elevate the Syllable, as *acquieſce, advertiſe, condeſcend, debonair, abſolete, perſevere, diſregard.*

Rule. 2.

The Syllable before i pronounced like *ye* and before *ti*, *ſi*, *ci*, *ce*, pronounced like *ſh*, always has the accent, as *circumcisìon*, *òcean*, *magìcian*. Except *eccleſiaſtical*.

Rule. 3.

Some Nouns by altering the accents become Verbs; as, *àbſent abſent*, *còllects*, *collècts*, *cònfines*, *he confìnes*, *conflict*, *to conflìct*, *cònſort*, *conſòrt*, *incenſe*, *incènſe*, *an òutcaſt*, *to outcàſt*, *a pròject*, *to projèct*, *rèfuſe*, *refùſe*, *ùnite*, *unìte*, *fèrment*, *fermènt*, *còmvert*, *convèrt*, *prèſent*, *preſènt*, *object*, *objèct*, *ſubject*, *ſubjèct*, *còntеſt*, *contèſt*, *rècord*, *recòrd*, *cònjure*, *conjùre*, *mìnut*, *minùt* or *little*.

Sect. 2. *Of* Verſification.

THE meaſuring or ſcanning, of Engliſh Verſe depends, for the moſt part, on the equal number of Syllables in ſentences: And the agreeing of the laſt Syllables in a like Sound as. *Rocheſter* on the 9. Eleg. of *Ovid*.

As Ships juſt when the Harbour they attain,
Are ſnatcht by ſuddain Blaſts to Sea again.

Sometimes the Sound depends on the Penult as well as the laſt Syllable, as in *Ovid-Burleſque*.

But

But ſo it is—And I muſt buckle,
Under thy foot-ſtool for to truckle.

In compoſing of Engliſh Verſe, Poetry takes a great deal of liberty in tranſpoſing of words from that order they have in Proſe: for thoſe words that are moſt emphatical, either for the accent or reaſon of the ſentence, chooſe the place of long ſyllables, which being rightly obſerved, cauſeth the Verſe to run more ſmoothly and Elegantly.

There are many kinds of Verſes in the Engliſh Poetry: and indeed Poets frame new ones every Age: but the moſt uſual are theſe.

I.

Heroick Verſe, ſo called from the loftineſs of its ſtile, which always conſiſts of a line of ten Syllables, wherein the laſt word, whether it be a Polyſyllable or Monoſyllable is uſually the moſt Significative word in the line, or at leaſt, is a long Syllable. As *Spencer Canto* 12. book 5 of the *Fairie Queen*.

O ſacred Hunger of Ambitious minds?

1. The firſt ſort of this Verſe, is called Diſtick: Wherein the laſt or Penult Syllable agree in a like ſound, as *Ben. Johnſon* in his *Under-woods, pag.* 569.

How

How happy were the Subject, if he knew,
Most pious King, but his own good in you.

2 Sometimes the greatneſs of the fancy and ſubject, cannot be expreſs'd in leſs than three lines, ending in a like ſound and are called Trip'lets as the incomparable Mr. *Dryden* in his *Abſalom* and *Achitophel.*

When two or three were gathered to declaim
Againſt the Monarch of Jeruſalem,
Shimei *was always in the midſt of them.*

3. There is another ſort called Quaterens or Alternat Heroick, wherein the firſt and third the ſecond and fourth end in a like ſound. As in Sir *George Whartons Poems,* page 335.

The laſt of treaties in this Month begun,
And promis'd fair until the Men of War,
Dreading a peace, ſurpriz'd our Riſing-Sun,
And dragg'd him to th'illegal new-found Bar.

Spencer, Canto 12 book 5. the *Fairie Queen.* Gives us an Example of all theſe ſeveral Stanza's of Heroick Verſe together, thus.

O Sacred Hunger of Ambitious minds?
And impotent Deſire of men to Reign
Whom neither dread of God, that Divels binds
Nor Laws of Men, that Common-wealths contain,
Nor bands of Nature, that wild Beaſts reſtrain

Can

Can keep from outrage and from doing wrong,
Where they may hope a Kingdom to obtain.
No Faith ſo firm, no Truſt can be ſo ſtrong;
No Love ſo laſting then, that they may enduren long.

II.

Lyrick Verſe, ſo called, becauſe of its tuneableneſs or aptneſs to be ſung, or plaid on Inſtruments: The firſt ſort whereof is Lyrick Trochaick: which conſiſts ſometimes of four lines, ſeven ſyllables a piece: ending like Alternat Heroick. *Ben. Johnſon Viſion* pag. 600.

Let us Play and Dance and Sing,
Let us now turn every ſort,
Of the pleaſures of the Spring,
To the graces of a Court.

There is another ſort, of four lines and of eight Syllables a peice, ending Alternatly. as *Creech. Ode.* 11. on the 4. book of *Horace.*

All hands at work my Boys and maids,
With buſy haſte the Feaſt prepare:
My Torches raiſe their trembling heads,
And roll dark Volumes through the Air.

3. There is another ſort of Lyricks, called Jambick; conſiſting of four lines; the firſt and third line conſiſting of Eight Syllables a peice; the ſecond and fourth line conſiſting

ſifting of ſix a piece and both ending in the like ſound as *Pſalms.* 106.

The wonders great which thou (O Lord)
Haſt done in Ægypt *Land,*
Our Fathers though they ſaw them all,
Yet did not underſtand.

4. There are ſeveral other ſorts of Lyrick Verſe, ſome whereof may be called Rhime: as *Ben Johnſon* in his *Underwood.* pag. 558. Wherein two lines of three Syllables a piece, ending in a like ſound, the one followeth two lines of ſeven Syllables a peice: and the other, followeth two lines of Eight Syllables a piece, ending in a like ſound.

Rime the rack of fineſt wits,
That expreſſeth but by fits,
true conceit:
Spoiling Senſes of their pleaſure,
Cozening Judgement with a meaſure,
but falſe weight.

There are likewiſe othcr kinds of this Verſe: as in *Radcliffs Ramble*; wherein two lines of three Syllables a peice, ending in a like ſound: alternatly follow ſix lines of Eight Syllables a piece, three and three ending in a like ſound.

I knew when Animal and Senſe,
Was once the cheif of your pretence,
But now you think you've Sprucer ſenſe,
and knowledge.

When

When first this Town y'arriv'd unto,
The only buſineſs y'ad to do,
Was to enquire out thoſe that knew
Your Colledge.

I ſhall only add one ſort more of Lyrick Verſe made by Mr. *Dryden.*

On a Bank beſide a Willow,
Hea'ven her cove'ring Earth her pillow,
Sad Aminta *ſigh'd alone;*
From the chearleſs dawn of Morning,
Till the dews of Night returning,
Singing thus ſhe made her moan:
Hope is baniſh'd,
Joys are vaniſh'd,
Damon *my belov'd is gone.*

III.

Pindaricks, made by *Cowley* in imitation of *Pindar* a Greek Poet: The Numbers whereof are various and irregular: The long Verſes ſeem uncouth, if the juſt meaſures and cadencies be not obſerved in the pronunciation: I cannot give you a better deſcription of them, then *Cowley* their Author has given you in his Ode on the Reſurrection: It is a ſort of Verſe that falls from one thing to another, after an enthuſiaſtical manner.

Stop, ſtop, my muſe, allay thy vigorous heat
Kindled at a hint ſo great,
Hold thy Pindarick Pegaſus cloſely in,
Which dos to rage begin *And*

And this ſteep hill would gallop up with violent force,
'Tis an unruly and a hard mouth'd horſe,
Fierce and unbroken yet:
Impatient of the ſpur or bit,
Now prances ſtately and anon flies 'ore the place:
Disdains the ſervile Law of any ſetled pace,
Conſcious and proud of his own natural force:
'Twill no unskilfull touch endure
But flings writer and reader too that ſits not ſure.

IV.

Anacreonticks made by *Cowley* in imitation of *Anacreon* a Greek Poet: conſiſting of many lines, whereof ſome are Seven and moſt Eight Syllables, two lines ſtill ending alike.

Fill the bowl with Roſie wine,
Around our Temples roſes twine:
And let us cheerfully a while,
Like the Wine and Roſes ſmile,
To day is ours what do we fear?
To day is ours we have it here,
Lets treat it kindly, that it may,
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay,
Lets baniſh buſineſs, baniſh Sorrow,
To the Gods belong to morrow.

There are many other kinds of Verſes, to give a Treatiſe of which were to fill a Volume; The Scholar being grounded well in theſe, may acquire the knowledge of the reſt, by reading the Engliſh Poets.

Apoſtrophus is the only figure uſed in Engliſh Poetry, as in th'ou ward, y'arriv'd. *&c.*

School-

School-Master and Scholar.

Master,

MY good Child? you have been Silent hitherto, as it becomes a Scholar: now I desire you to make me an amplification on this Theame. *viz.* Learning.

Sch. Learning is an inestimable Jewel, exceeding the worth of all the Riches of the Earth; for it makes men fit for any Employment either in Church or State. It restores that Knowledge of good, which *Adam* lost by his fall, and thereby entailed Ignorance upon his Posterity. It distinguisheth Man from Beasts, and all Terrestial Creatures. It teacheth us the Knowledge of God and the true way to Heaven. *&c.*

Mast. Very well: let me hear, whether you can endite a Letter to your Father, to give him an account of your progress in Learning. Sch. *Sir I will.* Lond.

Lond. Octob. 12. 92.

Honoured Father,

I Thought it my Duty to give you an account of my proficience in Learning, for I am now able to read and write true Grammatical English and to expresse my mind in verse likewise: My Master has been very careful of me and I hope you will reward him accordingly. Pray give my humble duty to my dear Mother and tell her that I stand in need of some Cloaths, to keep me warm this cold season; pray give my Love to my Brothers and Sisters: and accept of my humble Duty your self from

Your dutifull Son

J. W.

Mast. Let me hear what you can do in Poetry.

Sch. *Sir your commands I willingly obey:*
And will peruse your Precepts every day:
On them I'le ruminate of every kind,
Them fast as nailes I'le drive into my mind
For your's the best and easiest way I find.
And for your mighty care of me, I vow
I'le ever venerat your Book and you.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Pray pardon some oversights of pointing and spelling In the Preface, Page 6. line 23. for profite, read profited. p. 10. l. 6. two, r. to. p. 11. First part. l. 1. open, r. almost shut. p. 39. l. 17. for Chapt. 5. read Chapt. 6. p. 49. l. 16. for. hast, tast, r. haste, taste. p. 50. l. 6. maxime, r. marine. Second part p. 17. l. 13. verbs, substant. r. verbs substantive.

The author teacheth the Latine
Greek & English Tongues Gram-
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